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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1874. NO. 15.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

END OF THE BOLTON STRIKE.

LONDON, September 22.—Work has been resumed in the Bolton Mills. The pending arbitration settlement is expected about the end of October. The Co-operative Board has resolved to invite Wendell Phillips to their annual Co-operative Congress, in London.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 22.—The Newcastle Chamber of Commerce have adopted resolutions condemning the Canadian reciprocity treaty, as prejudicial to British industry.

Mr. Holland, Conservative, is returned to Parliament from Midhurst.

Mr. Arnould, the proprietor of the London *Echo*, will contest Northampton in the Liberal interest.

IMPERIAL VISIT.

LONDON, September 23.—The Empress of Russia is expected to visit England on October 15th, on a visit to her daughter, the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Spain.

EMPHATIC DENIAL.

LONDON, September 23, 5:30 A. M.—A dispatch from Carlist sources denies the truth of the report that Don Carlos has been recognized by four branches of the Bourbon family as the heir presumptive to the throne of France.

REVICTUALED.

MADRID, September 22.—General Laserna has revictualed Pamplina.

Russia.

CONCESSION TO THE MENNONITES.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 22.—The Russian Government, on account of the extensive emigration of Mennonites, proposes to exempt the members of that sect from actual military service, but to hold them liable to duty as hospital attendants. The Mennonites of the Volga district will probably accept these conditions.

Denmark.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN MATTERS.

COPENHAGEN, September 22.—The *Post* positively denies that the Danes have been ejected from Schleswig-Holstein.

France.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

PARIS, September 22.—The French newspapers publish St. Petersburg advices confirming the report of Prince Bismarck's overtures to King Christian, of Denmark, looking to the incorporation of that country in the German Confederation. The correspondents say that Russia is greatly irritated at the attempt, and will never permit Germany to hold the key of the Baltic Sea. The same papers say that the opposition of Russia to the German policy in Spain is due to this cause.

EXCITING POLITICAL CANVASSES.

Elections to fill vacancies in the National Assembly, have been ordered for October 18th. The excitement over the approaching elections for Council General in Corsica, causes much disorder. The authorities have been obliged to intervene to prevent collisions between the supporters of Prince Napoleon and M. Pietrie, the opposition Bonapartist candidates.

Germany.

THE DANISH DIFFICULTY AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, September 22.—The *National Gazette* says that while the expulsion of the Danes from Schleswig was a legal measure, it was only adopted in a few isolated cases. The *Gazette* also says that the relations between Germany and Denmark are friendly.

Switzerland.

DELEGATES ARRIVED.

BERNE, September 22.—The American delegates to the International Postal Congress have arrived.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 22.—Arrived out—Steamships France and City of Paris, from New York, and Austrian, from Quebec.

Arrived Out—Steamships France and Neckar, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 22, 5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange to-day. Government securities was 2¾ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000. Consols for money 92⅝@92⅞; for account 92⅝@92⅝. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 108¾; do 1867, 109@109⅜; 10-40's, 104⅝; new 5's, 104¼. New York Central, 96⅝; Erie, 30¼; do preferred, 53¼. Linseed oil 27s.

PARIS, September 22.—Rentes 63 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 22.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 7⅞@8; Orleans 8¼d. Sales of 10,000 bales; American 4,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs dull. Average California white wheat 10s@10s 4d; club 10s 4d@10s 9d; red Western spring 9s 7d@9s 9d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 30,000 quarters, of which 24,000 quarters were American. Corn 36s 9d. Beef 92s 6d.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Over the Lake Region, stationary and rising barometer, light, various winds, mostly northwest and southwest with higher temperature and clear weather, except over the Lower Lakes, where partly cloudy and clearing weather will prevail. Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary and falling barometer, higher temperature, light northwest and northeast winds, clear, followed by cloudy weather. Over the Middle States, stationary barometer, somewhat higher temperature, southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Secretary Bristow has gone to Kentucky, and Secretary Robeson to Long Branch.

At Philadelphia yesterday, the Chicago base-ball nine defeated the Philadelphians by a score of 7 to 6.

The Centennial Commissioners, ex-Governors Bigler, Pollock and Curtin, of Pennsylvania, will arrive in Indianapolis this evening and visit the Exposition there on Thursday.

A. C. K. Ross, of Philadelphia, has commenced a libel suit against the proprietors of the Reading *Eagle*, for an alleged grossly defamatory article published in that paper on the 15th of this month. A warrant for the arrest of the parties was issued yesterday.

Judge A. A. Atochs, of the Superior Criminal Court of Louisiana, tendered his resignation to Governor Kellogg on Monday. No reason for his action was assigned. Any action by the State authorities against the leaders of the recent insurrection would be brought before his court.

The Ohio River Commissioners met in Evansville, Indiana, to-day. Already the Commissioners have arrived representing the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana. Gen. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, is permanent Chairman. Other Commissioners are expected to-morrow.

Mr. Lewis, the trustee in the Jay Cooke & Co. bankruptcy case, has filed with the Register a detailed statement of two hundred and ninety-eight items of receipts and four hundred and nine items of expenditure. The total receipts shown are $1,043,951 11, and the expenditures $283,385 73, leaving a balance of $760,555 38 in the hands of the trustee on the 19th of this month.

A letter from Havana states that an attempt was made, a few nights ago, to shoot Captain General Concha while at his summer residence. His volunteer guard is suspected. The same letter also states that General Garcia was captured by one Spanish officer while awaiting a conference with another for the adjustment of some disputed point.

In the Beacon Park races yesterday, a trot was had for a purse of $5,000, for stallions that had never beat 2:28, $2,500 to the first horse, $1,250 to the second horse, $750 to the third, and $500 to the fourth. The following was the result of the heats:

Mambrina Gift	1	1	1
Phil. Sheridan	2	2	2
Parkis Abdallah	4	3	3
Commonwealth	3	4	4

Time 2:25¾, 2:25, 2:25¾.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the United States held its second day's session very pleasantly at Atlanta, Georgia, yesterday. Speeches were made at Oglethorpe Park by Ex-Gov. Brown, Mayor Spencer, and leading Odd Fellows. The election of officers yesterday resulted in the choice of Deputy Grand Sire, M. J. Durham, of Kentucky, as Grand Sire; Jno. W. Stokes, of Pennsylvania, Deputy Grand Sire; Jas. L. Ridgely, of Baltimore, Grand Secretary; Joshua Vansant, Mayor of Baltimore, Grand Treasurer.

In the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, yesterday, a motion was argued for an injunction to compel the Prairie Du Chein Division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad to obey the Potter law. This division was excepted from the recent injunction for the reason that it had an old Territorial charter which was not subject to the provision in the State constitution, reserving the right to alter or repeal. A general act was passed by the Territorial Legislature in 1839, has since been discovered containing exactly the same provision, that was afterward incorporated in the State Constitution. The Court reserved the State Constitution. The Court reserved its decision until the 29th inst., but no doubt is expressed that the injunction will be issued.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Norristown *Defender*, one of the organs of the Democratic party in Montgomery county, refuses to indorse the nomination of E. L. Acker for Congress.

The Cambria county Democracy met in convention at Ebensburg on Monday, and nominated Hannan and Buck for Assembly, Barney McColgan for Prothonotary, and W. H. Rose for District Attorney.

At the Democratic county convention held at Mercer, on the 18th inst., James Sheakley, Esq., of Greenville, was nominated for Congress; A. McDermitt, Esq., of Mercer, for President Judge; Charles Hoydrick, of French Creek, E. Dennison, of Liberty, and Mr. Henlan, of Sharon, for Assembly.

The Republicans of Berks county have nominated the following ticket, which, the Reading *Times* says, is composed of exceptionally strong men, worthy the confidence and support of the whole party: For Congress—Charles B. McKnight. For Assembly—City—Samuel Frees, (another to be supplied). For Assembly—County—Nathan S. Kemp, Maxatawny; William R. Smith, Hamburg; William Trexler, Longswamp; Adam H. Gernant, Ontelaunee. For Sheriff—John B. Holloway, Amity. For District Attorney—M. L. Montgomery, Reading. For County Commissioner—Wm. Call, Reading. For Director of the Poor—David Fox, Reading. For Prison Inspector—John H. Gernant, Ontelaunee. For Auditor—Lewis Briner, Reading. For County Surveyor—Samuel M. Rea, Reading. Cyrus T. Fox, Esq., of Reading, was chosen Chairman of the County Committee. The selection is a most excellent one, and we shall look for a lively campaign.

Ohio.

SENATOR SHERMAN AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., September 22, 1874.

Hon. John Sherman addressed a Republican mass meeting here, to-night. The principal part of his speech was devoted to the consideration of the finances. It was a careful and able treatment of that important subject, and was well received by his audience.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

COLUMBUS, O., September 22.—The Republicans of this district to-day nominated David Taylor, of Franklin county, a practical farmer, for Congress.

Michigan.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

DETROIT, MICH., September 22.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Sixth district of this State, to-day nominated George H. Durant for Congress.

Western Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHANGE OF FRONT—A DEMOCRATIC REVENGE.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, }
September 21, 1874. }

The *Wayne County Advocate*, published at Cassville, West Virginia, started at the beginning of this campaign, advocating the case of Frank Hereford, the regular Democratic nominee of this district for Congress, changed its support to John Hall, the Independent candidate, in its last issue. During the absence of the editor, last night, the office was entered, the type "pied," the press broken, and the office demolished by a mob, supposed to be friends of Hereford.

New York.

THE OUTLOOK AT UTICA.

UTICA, September 22.—The delegates to the New York Republican State Convention have nearly all arrived. Everything indicates the re-nomination of Dix, but there is a contest for the second place between Lieutenant Governor Robinson and General Batcheller, of Saratoga.

Indiana.

THE FORT WAYNE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 22, 1874.

To-morrow, the Republican Congressional Convention for the Twelfth district will be held at this place. Among the most prominent aspirants are Hon. Isaac Jenkinson, W. B. Walter, of Allen county, Gen. R. S. Slack, Hon. H. S. Saylor, Huntington county, Hon. B. B. Snow, Hon. Wilson, Adams county.

General.

Attention, Democratic newspapers. The New Orleans *Picayune*, Democratic organ in Louisiana, says: "They tell us that our disorder and turbulence have prejudiced the Democratic cause at the North. Well, Who cares?"

The "People's" movement, in Illinois, appears to be a failure. It was got up as a bob to the Democratic kite, and having served that purpose is gradually fading out of sight. "Independent" movements always run that course.

The prospect for the success of the Republican party of New Jersey at the coming election is certainly very promising, at the present outlook. The nomination of Hon. George A. Halsey has been received with great satisfaction and unaffected enthusiasm throughout the whole State, by both parties, and by that large class of people who are not politically affiliated with either party, yet who take an interest in the welfare and good government of the State.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: Some one has given currency to the report that Col. John W. Forney is traveling in Europe as the agent for and at the expense of the Centennial Commission. This is a ridiculous falsehood, and we are glad to perceive that Col. Forney brands it is such. He has gone abroad at his own cost with the intention to enjoy himself, and he has chosen as Philadelphian who has a strong interest in the Centennial, to advocate that enterprise whenever he has had an opportunity to do so.

In a recent speech at Columbus, Hon. George H. Pendleton used the following translation from the classics:

"The gates of hell are open night and day,
Smooth the descent and easy is the way:
But to return and view the cheerful skies,
In this the task, the mighty labor lies."

The only inference to be drawn from the above is that the Democratic apostle, once known as "Young Greenbacks," has at last been compelled to acknowledge that while his party has found that the descent to hell is easy, it is unconscionably hard sledding to reach this climate again.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

It was too much for him. Human nature is tolerably tough, but it will shatter sometimes and send its intellectual parts flying off into chaos. He is the editor of the Atlanta *News*, and he read the dispatches from New Orleans the other night. He expressed his opinions in head lines. The first was "Liberty!" Then, "Oh! God be Praised!" Next followed remarks, in big type, to the effect of "One Manly Blow After Eight Years of Degrading Submission!" "Not Against the United States, but Against Despotism!" "Georgians, Look to Your Arms and Prepare!" Then came this sweet and touching bit of poetry:

"Oh! Liberty, can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can boats and bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?"

We knew how it would be. He has arisen by this time and girded on his armor. He will soon be in New Orleans. He will there find that the new revolution has melted away like the baseless fabric of a dream. He will make a speech, then he will go home and make some more speeches, and condole with the bellhouse Toombs.—*Baltimore American.*

CASUALTIES.

Two Items at Leetsdale Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LEETSDALE, PA., September 22, 1874.

Christ Hoffen, a thresher at work near this place, fell into the horse power gearing, which crushed one leg into a shapeless mass. Amputation has been performed.

A three year old daughter of Hugh Bevington, the pilot, narrowly escaped death to-day by drinking a quantity of laudanum and creosote left within her reach. Emetics promptly given saved the child's life.

Fell Over a Bridge.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 22, 1874.

Yesterday morning, just before daylight, Joseph Bookwalter fell over St. Mary's bridge, a distance of twenty-five feet, receiving a terrible shock, which will probably cost him his life. The bridge was undergoing repairs, and was not sufficiently guarded.

Fatal Railroad Accident in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., September 22.—On the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, three miles below Philipsburg, N. J., this afternoon, the down train, due here at 3:40 P. M., came in collision with a freight train that had gone on a side track. The switch was left open after the freight train had passed off the main track, and the passenger train also ran on to the side track, killing one and wounding six or eight others. Mr. Meyer, from Harrisburg, was killed, and the express messenger, mail agent and engineer slightly wounded.

The Coroner's Inquest at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, MASS., September 22.—The morning and afternoon session of the coroner's jury was held to-day. The testimony was a repetition of that already published. The jury meets again at a quarter past nine to-morrow morning, when the officers of the corporation and other important witnesses are expected to testify.

Buy White River Flour.

30,000 bushels choice old Wheat on hands, which will be used for manufacturing this brand only. T. C. JENKINS.
Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Increase of Letter-Carriers' Salaries.

An Irate Female in the Postoffice Department.

THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY.

Further National Intervention Not Thought Necessary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22, 1874.

Letter Carriers' Salaries Increased.

The Postmaster General has for several days past been looking into the question of an increase of salaries to letter carriers. To-morrow, or within a few days, he will issue an order making an advance of salaries to the full extent of the appropriation to the persons named. Those employees now get six, seven and eight hundred dollars, and the increase will be solely on the grounds of length of service. The Posmaster General regrets that the appropriation will not admit of a more general advance, but his official order, about to be issued, will establish the policy on this subject, at least as long as he is charged with the administration of the Postoffice Department.

Scene in the Postmaster General's Office.

Quite a scene occurred in the Postmaster General's office to-day. During the past week a few women rendering no satisfactory service and whose connection with the Department was of no advantage to it, officially or otherwise, have been discharged. To-day an airy middle-aged woman put in an appearance in the ante-room and sent in her card to the Postmaster General. The affable Chief of the Department granted her an audience. The ensuing dialogue was short:

Woman—"I have been discharged and wish to know the reasons."

Postmaster General—"I decline to be catechised."

Woman—"All that a woman can do is to ask. A man could present a pistol at your head."

Upon receiving this surprising rejoinder the Postmaster General remarked, "Well, this conversation must come to an end." Whereupon the Postmaster General bowed the irate female out of his office. Other removals are in view, but not in the higher positions, and they only will apply to those who are inefficient.

The Louisiana Difficulty.

The Louisiana controversy has at present vanished out of sight. The subject was barely touched upon in the Cabinet to-day. The question, it is believed, is now in such shape that it can be settled in the State without the intervention of the National Government. In the meantime, however, the white people are strengthening the hold of the Government over the people will be continued. It is the unanimous opinion here among those who have always been loyal to the Union that the mission of the Republican party is by no means ended; that much salutary legislation is yet needed to place the Southern States in a position, having no harm, the possibility of which was shown by the last out-cropping of the spirit of insurrection in Louisiana.

Sale of General Sherman's Residence.

In view of the removal of the army headquarters to St. Louis, the fine residence of General Sherman was offered a short time since for sale, and was to-day purchased by Mr. Emery, ex-Mayor of Washington, for $50,000. The lot is 115 feet on I street, with that width to K street 313 feet. Prior to his election to the Presidency, this was the home of General Grant, the gift of his New York friends. Subsequently it was purchased of President Grant by the friends of General Sherman, and presented to him in 1866. The property was also once owned by Vice President Breckinridge, who, with Senators Douglas and Rice, built the block. Mayor Emery will occupy the premises some time in October, on his return for the season from his country place.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22, 1874.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES EXTENDED TO BOSTON.

The following order has just been promulgated:

Executive Order No. 4.—It appears to me from the trial at Washington and at the city of New York, that a further extension of the Civil Service rules, will promote the efficiency of the public service.

It is ordered that such rules be, and they are hereby extended, to the several Federal offices at the city, and in the customs district of Boston, and that proper measures be taken for carrying this order into effect. U. S. GRANT.

AUGUST 31, 1874.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 22, 1874.

JUBILEE OF MUSICIANS.

The professional musicians who came to this country in '47, '48 and '49 propose holding a grand jubilee to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their escape from monarchial despotism.

CHEAP RATES TO EUROPE.

The representatives of the Trans-Atlantic steamship companies having failed to agree upon passenger rates, their late rivalries are renewed, and tickets to Europe are selling at fifteen dollars each.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF GRAIN DEALERS.

The grain dealers held a meeting at the Produce Exchange to-day, and adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Erie, New York and Pennsylvania Central roads in refusing free lighterage deliveries of grain in lots of less than five car loads from the point of shipment, and not allowing small lots to be aggregated so as to make five cars, as being a step backward which will reflect great loss upon the trade of New York by reason of an unjust and unnecessary discrimination against this, and in favor of other markets; and believe that this action will prove detrimental to the interests of the railway companies who, having encouraged and built up this enormous trade, cannot now afford to divert it. A committee was appointed to confer with the railroad representatives upon the subject.

RAILROAD TICKET AGENTS' CONVENTION.

The General Railroad Ticket Agents' Convention ended its session this morning. The Committee on Through Rates presented a report to the Convention, and the rates as raised were adopted. Of the changes that have been made in rates, nothing could be learned, other than that they were of a downward tendency. The Convention adjourned to meet at Cincinnati next spring.

COTTON MILLS ON SHORT TIME.

Advices from Fall River report that it is almost decided to run the cotton mills on short time, some reducing it to one-half and others to one-third.

ARREST OF A DEFAULTER.

Samuel A. Briggs, of Chicago, said to be a defaulter in a hundred thousand dollars from the bank of which he is Vice President and Cashier, was arrested here and will be taken to Chicago.

INTERESTING DECISION.

Judge Benedict in the case of the wife of the Rev. Dr. Gallagher *vs.* the steamboat State of New York, to recover value of wearing apparel stolen while she was a passenger on that vessel, decided that a married woman can legally bring such action.

SUSPENSION OF A SUGAR HOUSE.

The suspension of C. Ludmann & Co., extensively engaged in the importation of sugar, was announced to-day.

CALL FOR CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, September 22.—A call has been issued for the annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America to meet in Chicago on October 7th. The Committee of Arrangements there have tendered the hall of the Grand Pacific Hotel for the use of the convention, and the offer has been accepted. Letters have been received from Archbishops Bayley, Purcell, Perche, Lynch and others indorsing the movement.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

In the practice shooting at Creedmoor, between the Irish and American teams today, no scores were kept, but the Americans excelled the foreigners in almost every instance.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Arrived—The steamships America, from Bremen, Glamorgan from Cardiff, Algeria from Liverpool and Gaelic from London.

A LIVELY RUMPUS.

A riot occurred among the laborers at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway tunnel in Jersey City this afternoon. It was commenced by a fight between a Corkonian and a "fardowner," which was taken up by the friends of the two factions, until more than fifty men were engaged, and stones and clubs were freely used. A number of men were injured, but none seriously. The riot was quelled by a squad of police, and many of the rioters were arrested.

FROM BELLAIRE, OHIO.

What Building Associations, Properly Conducted, Can Do for a Place—Agricultural Fairs—A New Bank to be Organized, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLAIRE, O., September 21, 1874.

One of the leading factors, and perhaps the principal one, in the sum of causes that have militated so favorably in the material prosperity and growth of Bellaire, after we got our railroads, are our Building Associations. It seems as if the general plan on which they are organized and operated could not well be improved upon, and the author of it deserves to be immortalized. Perhaps we are safe in saying that one-half of the residences in the city have been built by these associations. If the term "co-operative" implies a plan of organization through which the results of the money invested are mutually beneficial, or in which all the stockholders are benefitted strictly in the ratio of their investments or responsibilities, we have it to perfection in the Ohio Building Associations. There can be no conflict between the capitalist and the poor man here, neither between capital and labor. They constitute savings banks, in which the laborer can safely deposit his scanty savings, and reap a full benefit of the investment. They cannot become bankrupt. They are never thrown on to the market as borrowers, but are continually negotiating loans on the real estate, and the integrity, long and sinew of the honest yeomanry of the land as security—the best in the world. The people of the town appreciate them, too, as is instanced in the fact that money has sold as high as fifty-one and a half per cent. premium. We know of one instance, and undoubtedly there are many more, of a fine brick residence being built through one of our building associations, and when completed, rented for enough per month to meet all demands from the association and left a neat little surplus with which to keep the property in repairs. About the only expense, then, that the owner will have to meet out of his own pocket is his tax expense, and when the association ceases and determines, he will have his house as almost a clear gain on his investment.

The two fairs of our county closed their gates on last Thursday evening, after a four days' session, the one at St. Clairsville and the other at Barnesville. The first was held under the auspices of the Belmont County Agricultural Association, and the second was controlled by a district association. Large crowds of the lovers of science and art assembled on the grounds of each.

The sportsmen of our place were regaled on last Saturday by a base-ball contest between the Star club of Bellaire, and the Velocipedes of Wheeling, in which the Bellaire boys came off slightly victorious, and won the game by a score of 31 to 27.

Captain John Fink, an old steamboatman and a sterling citizen, has about completed a fine brick building on Third street, to be occupied by his family and the two banking institutions. A bank with a minimum capital of at least one-half a million of dollars is imperatively demanded by the business interests of the place, and we are glad to know that Captain Fink is initiating a movement in the proper direction. S. H. L.

FROM ERIE, PA.

The Northwestern Pennsylvania Fair

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ERIE, PA., September 22, 1874.

The First Annual Exhibition of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Fair Association closed on Friday last. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday were rainy days, which interfered materially with all calculations, but Friday was a glorious day, and the address of ex-Governor Curtin and the balloon ascension of Professor King drew an immense crowd.

The display of live stock of every description was larger and finer than that at the two previous State Fairs, and there were numerous competitors from Ohio, New York, West Virginia and Kentucky, as well as from Pennsylvania, in all the various departments. The agricultural and horticultural products were never surpassed in the State, and the show in the home and fine art departments was magnificent, and also in the floral department.

The best horses were exhibited by Hon. W. L. Scott, Hon. C. M. Reed, Messrs. Fuller, Clark and Short, Albert Cutter, D. The Hon. A. Erwin (Crawford), E. S. Case (of Kinsman, O.). But our space will not admit extended notice of all the good horse flesh.

Durhams and Devons of superior quality were exhibited by Hon. W. L. Scott, J. C. Thornton, James Pierce (of Sharpsville), W. Prendergrast (of Mayville, N. Y.), Hon. B. Rigwell (of Crawford county), and A. C. Smith (of Ashtabula, O.). In Herefords and Aldderneys, D. D. Tracy had a splendid herd. Of native and grade cows, the best display was made by Hon. W. L. Scott and James Pierce, Esq. Sweep-stakes, S. C. Smith, James Pierce, J. C. Thornton.

In sheep and swine the list would cumber your columns, and so of many other things.

The whole number of entries of every class was 2,576. The total of the award is not yet complete, but can be found in the statistics of receipts and expenditures.

The total number of visitors to the fair ground during the four days was about 40,000.

The ground and buildings were in much better trim than at the last State Fair, and from the encouragement received, the managers are determined to make this Association equal or superior to any other of the kind in the Union. The people of this region have proved what can be ground of its efficiency and zeal of Hon. William L. Scott, President, and the other officers of the Association, in inaugurating and promoting the great enterprise. W.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Taken to the Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., September 22, 1874.

Samuel Thompson, the Brownsville millionaire, convicted of producing an abortion, and sentenced by Judge Wilson to the penitentiary for three years, and Samuel Clark, convicted two years ago of bigamy and sentenced to the penitentiary for robbery, were taken to the penitentiary at Allegheny this morning, by Sheriff Messmore.

Matrimonial Infelicities.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., September 22, 1874.

John Wynne, a petty officer of the United States steamer Michigan, now lying in this port, this noon attempted to cut his wife's throat with a sailor's sheath-knife, and succeeded in cutting a gash three inches long and one inch deep, on the side of her neck. The wound is not considered fatal. The man has been arrested. Both man and wife bear bad characters.

An Old Lady Murdered and Robbed.

NEWBURG, N. Y., September 22.—Eunice Howell, a maiden lady seventy years of age, living alone in a cottage near Washingtonville, in Orange county, was found yesterday in a dying condition from a wound in the head, and died this morning. It is thought that the wound was inflicted last Friday night, as she had not been seen since that time, until she was discovered yesterday. Her gold watch and a large sum of money, known to have been in her possession, are missing.

Big Frank at Large Again.

WILMINGTON, DEL., September 22.—Big Frank, the noted bank robber, has again escaped from jail here.

Ex-Governor A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, "whose honest heart," the Jackson *Clarion* says, "never had a pulsation which was not for his State," has taken earnest ground against the popular Democratic movement for the organization of White Leagues. He says: "The idea of White Leagues is all wrong, and must, if carried out, end in the most disastrous consequences to which we have ever brought us, the negro, under the forms of the Constitution as it is written, has equal political and civil rights with the white man."

The Lecture Season.

The lecture season, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, will commence the first week in November, and will comprise twelve lectures and readings. Daniel Dougherty will open the course November 30, with a new lecture on "American Politics." He will be followed by Rev. John Hall, Geo. Dawson, Jas. Steele Mac kaye, Stuart Rogers, Jas. T. Fields, J. B. Gough and Mrs. Livermore. Negotiations are pending with Lilian Edgerton, Wendell Phillips, Grace Greenwood and Sarah Fisher Ames.

Injunctions Applied For.

John E. Williams seeks to restrain the city of Pittsburgh and Fred. Haas from grading in front of his (Williams') property on Isabella street, Twenty-third ward. The Court of Common Pleas is asked to grant an injunction.

Daniel Donahue filed a similar bill, in the District Court, to restrain K. Bracken and others from encroaching on his property, in the paving of School alley, Seventeenth ward.

A Lively Runpus.

A riot occurred among the laborers at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway tunnel in Jersey City this afternoon. It was commenced by a fight between a Corkonian and a "fardowner," which was taken up by the friends of the two factions, until more than fifty men were engaged, and stones and clubs were freely used. A number of men were injured, but none seriously. The riot was quelled by a squad of police, and many of the rioters were arrested.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The National Bank of Commerce et al. vs. John A. McBeth, Fayette county, bankrupt. It appearing that the debtor has filed a list of his creditors, the petitioning creditors were granted ten days in which to procure other creditors to join in their petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of said debtor. Mr. Stoner appeared for the motion.

Andrews & Jones, Allegheny, bankrupts. The hearing on the rule on A. W. Erwin, assignee, to show cause why he should not give bail, &c., adjourned to the 23d inst.

James Duncan and Ira B. Duncan, Beaver county, bankrupts, and Robert R. Edgar, Beaver county, bankrupt. The petition of the assignee presented for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens upon the funds in the hands of the assignee and Register Harper for examination and report. Orders were made for the sales of the outstanding debts and claims of each of the above mentioned estates, after giving the required notice. D. F. Patterson appeared for the motion.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

J. C. White vs. Columbus Coleman. The plaintiff sold to defendant a farm in Lawrence county, Pa., taking in part payment one hundred and twenty acres in Missouri land, which, according to the statement of White, Coleman represented to be good land. After the papers had been signed, White went to Missouri and found the land worthless. He now seeks to recover the amount allowed Coleman for this land, which was about $900. On trial before Judge Ewing.

J. & W. F. McMillan vs. John Hanna; an action to recover for plastering the house of the defendant. Verdict for plaintiffs for $150 56.

In the case of W. P. Bigley et al. vs. H. Dickson et al., a rule was granted on the plaintiff and Penn Bank to show cause why the money in Court should not be paid to the United States Marshal.

The case of C. W. Febring vs. Engelhard Hartman, an action for rent, is on trial before Judge White.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Ulmer et ux. vs. Peter et ux.; Peter et ux. vs. Ulmer et ux.; Tussing vs. Fox; Tussing vs. Cronin et ux.; Burt vs. Lahr; Burt et ux. vs. Burt; Bapilion Hall and Cottage Company vs. Burt; Weigel vs. Hagenauer; Bole et al. vs. Snyder, Murray & Co.; Orr vs. City of Allegheny; Collom's adm'x vs. Horner & Co.; Gilmore vs. Phillips.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

Joseph Kirkwood filed a petition for a divorce, from his wife Adaline Kirkwood, on the grounds of desertion. A subpœna was awarded, returnable the first Monday in December.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Adolph Oberheidman, on petition of F. D. Geist, for the appointment of appraisers, the Court appointed J. Schroeder and Henry Frese, appraisers of the estate and effects of said assignee.

In the case of T. B. Young & Co. for use of Joseph Alstone vs. J. M. Davis and the Enterprise Building and Loan Association, Garnishee, garnishee of said J. M. Davis, being an appeal from a decision of an alderman, a verdict was returned for $83 35 for plaintiffs.

R. A. Young, administrator of H. E. Kehm vs. William McKee and George McKee, late partners as William McKee & Co.; action on a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,986 62.

John Fisher vs. Jacob Wilt; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $83.

John Keil, Sr., vs. Henry Mossey; an action on a judgment note. Verdict for plaintiff for $43 80.

The use of the Atlas Works vs. the Gard Machine Brick Company, on trial. This is an action to recover for machinery sold.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Stewart vs. Keen; Keen vs. McCarthy; McCann vs. Samel Byers et al. vs. Bahmer & Hawk; Milligan vs. Nichols; Willard vs. Allard et al.; Patterson vs. Ward, garnishee; Carson vs. Hamilton, admr.; Jones vs. McElhaney; Bacon vs. Bacon et al.; Breitweiser; Marshall vs. Kim; Best vs. Birmingham Iron Foundry; Elliott et al. vs McPherson; McLaren vs. Morrow et al.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The jury in the case of Herman Ketterer and William Tramp, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Orin Matthews, on oath of A. T. Goff, had not agreed upon a verdict at time of adjournment.

Edward S. Webb and Israel J. Barry, indicted on oath of James Rafferty for burglary, in entering the house of Rafferty, at No. 77 Cedar avenue, on the 18th day of last June, were found guilty. Both were also tried and found guilty of felonious assault, in shooting at Officer Cowl, of the Allegheny police. The officer discovered the burglars in the house of Mr. Ragenty about one o'clock, and arrested Webb, and while he had him in custody, Barry fired at him. Cowl succeeded in getting his man to the lock-up and afterwards captured Barry. The defense in Webb's case was that he was intoxicated at the time and did not know what he was doing.

George James M. Johnson $2,500; Jacob Pirouguel, $1,000; Henry Dorfschaeaa, $300; Brooks, Ballentine & Co. $5,000; Central Hotel $44,500; Moses Park [illegible] of two lots allowed.

The following appeals were disallowed: Theo. Kuhn, solicited for assault and battery on Zollo's heirs, D. Fitzsimmons' heirs, Patrick Keefe.

The Councils were recommended to direct the Treasurer to refund Alex. Hay $7 79 over paid taxes.

Adjourned.

Sabbath School Convention.

The quarterly meeting of the Pittsburgh Baptist Sabbath School Convention will be held to-morrow in the Baptist Church at Frosport, Armstrong county. There will be a session at ten o'clock in the morning and at two o'clock in the afternoon. The evening session will be a union meeting for children, to which all the schools of Freeport are invited. Several of our oldest Sabbath School workers will be present, and an interesting meeting may be expected.

It is Not Necessary

to use as much of Dooley's as of other Yeast, or Baking Powders; as it is perfectly pure and much stronger. Every can full weight. DAW

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS.
Checkered Front.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several he

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1874.

AN EASTERN paper inquires: "Is idiocy contagious?" Yes, indeed. See how fast the stark fatuity ran from the Democracy of New orleans, the other day, to their brethren in the North.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER, of New York, says that KELLY, the leader of Tammany, is a thief, and NELSON J. WATERBURY, ex-District Attorney, says he is a "public robber." Yet he stands, just now, at the head of the New York Democracy!

OUR Republican friends in New Jersey are very naturally getting obstreperous. They declare emphatically that their sovereign State shall not be degraded by being remitted to the control of a Democratic BEDLE, and it looks vastly as though they intended to carry out their purpose, to the letter.

OF COURSE it does not practically matter a particle where the *Post*, or its party, stands with regard to the tariff, since its ticket is doomed to certain failure. But, for all that, it might place itself on the record, one way or the other. At present it is neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring.

THE first eastern shipment of salmon eggs, from the United States fishery works on the McCloud river, California, will take place to-day. Pennsylvania will receive 400,000. This fish, the most important in economy of all the fish of the Northwest, will form a valuable accession to the food supply of our State waters.

WITH reference to the condition of affairs in the South, JEFF DAVIS complains "that even though he were to read from the Decalogue, any expression he might make would be sure of being misrepresented and distorted" by the people of the Northern States. Not that, exactly. Only they know that, although the Devil may quote Scripture like a monk, it is never without a diabolic purpose.

THE New York State Republican Convention will meet to-day. The New York *Times* speaks in the highest terms of the character and abilities of the delegates composing it, and says that, "altogether, a convention more truly representative of the intelligent opinions of the community has seldom met, even in the name of the Republican Party." The renomination and re-election of Governor Dix appear to be foregone conclusions.

THE Republicans of Oneida county, New York, the home of ROSCOE CONKLING, passed the following significant resolution at their recent Convention:

Resolved, That history confirms the wisdom of the unwritten law enacted by the example of our forefathers, that no President shall be continued in authority for more than two terms; while the same example and that of all parliamentary governments prove that the services of legislators are rendered more valuable by experience.

SOUTHERN papers complain that there is not a city in that section which is not overrun with laborers, and, as a consequence, that there is a great lack of help in the agricultural regions. It is the fault of their own people. Talk as they will of "carpet-bag robbers," the fact remains that their own absurd hostility to the negroes, coupled with their immitigable laziness and chronic neglect of business, have done a thousand fold more to injure them financially than all other causes combined. The remedy of the South lies in WORK!

IT having been proved that "Honest" JOHN KELLEY, who succeeded TWEED as the head of Tammany, and the leader of the Empire State Democracy, cheated the county of New York out of nearly ninety thousand dollars during his incumbency of the Sheriff's office, the organization over which he presides talk of nominating him for Mayor of New York city, "so as to give him," in the words of the *Herald*, "a signal mark of their unimpaired confidence." Among thieves, you know. Isn't it refreshing—the truth, stern, rigorous way in which Democracy punishes its corruptionists and evil-doers?

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

We present to-day, a second instalment of the report of the Stockholders' Committee, upon the resources of this road, showing more particularly the values of its Western connections. It takes some effort to comprehend, fully, the extent to which this company has reached out its hands to grasp the trade of the great West; and a careful perusal of the facts presented in this report will contribute largely to a better conception of the facts in the case.

The railroads which start westward from this city were begun as independent lines, and with scarcely an idea, probably, of the immense results which followed their construction. The Ohio and Pennsylvania road, which was the forerunner of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, was started by a few of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Columbia road, who when they found that they could not prosecute that enterprise to completion, at that time, transferred their stock subscriptions from it to a project to open up a Western connection. This was the beginning of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, and its original purpose was simply to put this city in connection with the Ohio system of railroads, which was just then beginning to develop itself. Its ultimate destination was Crestline, only 187 miles west, and as this would give us railroad access to the Lakes, as well as to the Ohio river, and open up to us the trade of Central Ohio, it was regarded as of the utmost interest to Pittsburgh.

No one, probably, then thought of it as part of a great through line, or as destined to prolong itself through Indiana and Illinois to Chicago. After it had been begun, the Ohio and Indiana road, from Crestline to Fort Wayne, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago were projected. These were each separate undertakings, and proved to be too much, from their great extent, to be successfully accomplished in the hands of the original projectors; and it was not until the Ohio and Pennsylvania road was well under way that the idea took effective shape of extending the line, by these separate connections, to Chicago.

In point of fact it was only when, after the State of Pennsylvania had sold her public works to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and that company, under the energetic lead of J. EDGAR THOMSON, had obtained entire control of the carrying trade between the East and West, that the grand conception of a great through line from Philadelphia to Chicago took definite shape; and it was then that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company entered upon that grand career of extension and expansion which is so fully detailed in the report of the Stockholders' Committee. Included in the purchase of the main line of the Pennsylvania Canal, by the Pennsylvania road, was a line of forty miles of railroad, between Hollidaysburg and Johnstown, built by the Canal Commissioners to supersede the old and dangerous inclined planes by which, previously, canal boats and freight had been transferred from one side of the mountains to the other. This road was new, or nearly so, when bought from the State, and the iron upon it was almost immediately taken up and sent West to complete the unfinished roads from Crestline to Chicago. This opportune help, with what followed from the same source, gave new life to the drooping Western enterprises; and thus it was that the friendly, helping hand of the Pennsylvania Railroad first opened up the iron highway to Chicago. The line was, for some time, maintained as three distinct roads; but they were ultimately merged into one corporation, known as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad was started about the same time as the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, the purpose being to connect the Ohio with the Lakes. It was, to some extent, the rival of the other, but was ultimately absorbed in it under a long lease, and is now an essential part of the Northwestern branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

Such was the origin of this great Northwestern branch of the Pennsylvania road; and the more Southern line, which is now known as the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, had a similar disjointed origin.

The first purpose of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania road in looking for a Western outlet, was not in these directions. The Hempfield road, from Greensburg to Wheeling, and a road to Cincinnati, from Wheeling by way of Marietta, was the first project, and Philadelphia sunk considerable capital in both the Hempfield and Marietta roads; but experience eventually dissolved that misty conception, and both projects were abandoned. In the meantime, however, the Pittsburgh and Steubenville road was started as an offset to the Hempfield, to connect at Steubenville with the Steubenville and Indiana road running from Steubenville to Newark. Before it could be finished, however, it was swamped in the revulsion of 1857, and was brought to the surface again only when it was found, by experience, that the Pennsylvania road must have a shorter and more direct outlet to the South and Southwest than was afforded by the Fort Wayne line. Although in itself only a short link of forty-two miles it yet opened up a shorter line to Cincinnati; together with the prospect of many other important connections which have since been realized. The line, as now organized out of quite a large number of separate and independent roads, stretches on one hand to St. Louis, which is reached by way of Columbus and Indianapolis, and on the other to Cincinnati and Louisville, from which latter point it connects with the vast network of Southern roads leading to Nashville, Chattanooga and New Orleans. At St. Louis, likewise, connections are made extending into the Indian country, on the south, and westward to Kansas, Colorado, Utah and California.

The whole South and Southwest is thus opened up to us by what is now known as the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, while from Chicago, by the Fort Wayne line, we have access to Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and by the Union Pacific to all the Territories and California.

It is, as will be seen by this review of the past, to the foresight, prudence, enterprise and energy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that we owe our present unrivalled and inestimable facility of reaching the wide extent of fertile and productive territory that stretches away for thousands of miles from the Allegheny range of mountains, westward, southward and northward. It found this territory covered all over with struggling and inefficient railroad lines unable, apparently, to help each other or themselves, and by judiciously grouping them together, lending them a helping hand where necessary, and combining them into harmonious concert of action, it has built up two great lines of railway which do not interfere with each other and must become hereafter the two main lines for Western and Southern traffic and travel.

It is impossible to anticipate to-day, the inherent value of these trunk lines or to mark out the future extent of their business. They have capacities which it is now impossible to express fully or describe correctly; but our faith is firm in the conviction that the results, hereafter, will prove the wisdom and sagacity of those who first conceived the project of combining into two complete lines the large number of independent and to some extent antagonistic roads that sprang into existence all over the country when the railroad fervor was at its highest. Order has been brought out of chaos, system out of confusion, and convenience to the public out of the thousand petty annoyances that existed under the separate plan; and the Western public is indebted for the comfort it enjoys in having through lines to the chief points of trade, free from changes of cars and other drawbacks on the ease of travel, to the foresight of the managers of this gigantic enterprise, who comprehended the situation from the beginning, and had the pluck, as well as the prudence, to avail themselves of the opportunities that were offered them. The report which we publish to-day, gives a great many details of the connections which go to make up these through lines, as well as of their value, and will bear us out fully in all that we have said respecting them.

The New York *Economist* well says that if it had not been for the courage and admirable management of Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT, the present President of this road, at the time of the panic in 1873, in maintaining the credit of the road, the panic would have been far greater and more ruinous than it was. Had the Pennsylvania Road faltered, then, or failed to meet its liabilities, every other road in the country would have been involved in disaster. His energy and his unswerving faith in his road, together with the hearty co-operation of those associated with him in its management, not only saved it from bankruptcy, but kept up almost the entire railroad fabric of the country. It is to his and their sound judgment, also, is due the credit of the searching investigation that has been made into the actual condition of the company's affairs; and while the examination shows that some of the investments made in carrying out the policy upon which we have dwelt in this article, are not as valuable now as they were thought to be at first, yet, taken as a whole, the condition of the road is financially sound and solid, and its investments, regarded as necessary parts of a grand general system, judicious and wise. There has been a shrinkage of values, in some cases, but we incline to the belief that this will be found to be but temporary, and that nearly all these investments must hereafter increase in value and importance. Altogether, it is a magnificent showing. The stockholders can see by it that their money is safe, and their usual ten per cent. dividend sure; and that if a road which has such expensive and such numerous connections, reaching out over the entire country, is able to come out thus sound, after a year of panic and financial trouble, its managers may well be trusted in the future to carry it forward in its extraordinarily successful career.

A STRANGE SECT.

One of the German colonies in Brazil has lately been the scene of a fanatical movement which vividly recalls some of the Anabaptist excesses of the sixteenth century. In the settlement of St. Leopoldo a man named MAUBER, some years ago, took up his abode. Though so illiterate as to be scarcely able to write his own name, he called himself Doctor MAUREE, and professed to cure all, even the most malignant and inveterate diseases, and his pretensions were at first as prosperous as the pretensions of quacks are wont to be. The people gathered around him in crowds and cheerfully bought his nostrums and advice at the extortionate prices he asked for them. But they soon discovered that their dearly bought medicines and counsels did them more harm than good, when Dr. MAURER's revenues ceased to be satisfactory. He seems, however, to have made up his mind that he would derive his living from the stupidity and superstition of his fellow men, and one mode of utilizing them having failed, he presently adopted another. He at once resolved to found a new religious sect. Some of its distinctive features are entire independence of the State, community of goods and women, the uselessness of all school knowledge, no labor, no recognition of laws, and death to all who decline to accept the new religion.

In preaching these doctrines DR. MAURER was greatly aided by his wife, who, in fact, seems to be the very center of the new system. She gave herself out as the CHRISTUSIN, that is, the female CHRIST, and impressing the people by means of somnambulistic paroxysms, she speedily gained over a great multitude of followers. Among others was a man named KLEIN, who assumed the position of pastor or spiritual guide of the flock. He is apparently a real clergyman who had been driven from different churches for immorality, but by audacity and glibness of speech had succeeded in founding another settlement in St. Leopoldo. He is credited with the suggestion that all the people of the colony should be forced to unite with the new sect, and that those who after joining withdrew from it, should be punished for their infidelity with death and the destruction of their property. Whoever suggested it, the rule was adopted.

Early in the progress of this strange sect, a number of educated families in the colony, who foresaw the perils it threatened, warned not only the Brazilian Governor of the province, but the authorities in Rio Janeiro, of the necessity of taking some steps to arrest the movement. These warnings, though repeated again and again, were, however, disregarded, until at length the movement resulted in a regular insurrection.

It may be well to explain that the colony of St. Leopoldo consists of the little town so called, and of a great number of isolated farm houses lying around it at various distances, from two miles to fifty or sixty. A young man belonging to one of these outlying farms, who had been for a considerable time a member of the sect, left it in disgust, and betook himself to the town where he found employment as a tailor. One evening, while at work by the light of a lamp, he was shot dead by some one from the street. A few days afterwards a more atrocious crime was committed. A small farmer, living about nine miles from the town, who had been driven by threats to unite with the sect, had abandoned it, whereupon his lonely dwelling was, one night, surrounded and set fire to by a numerous band of his late co-religionists. Of the family, consisting of the husband, wife and five children, the only one to escape was a boy of sixteen, who, though severely wounded as he rushed from the burning house, succeeded in hiding himself in a neighboring wood. Among the murderers was the farmer's own brother. When several similar outrages had been committed, and in response to fresh appeals from the colony, the Government at Rio Janeiro ordered a body of troops to proceed to St. Leopoldo, besides calling to arms the able-bodied men of the colony. It also issued an order for the arrest of the leaders of the sect. But these measures did not prevent the burning of thirteen farm houses and the slaughter of those who dwelt in them, on the night of the 26th of June; in which atrocity the fanaticism of the sectarists was signalized by outrages offered to the dead.

On the advance of the troops against them the entire sect became an organized band of robbers apparently resolved to do all the mischief they could. The land contains only sixty-four men, but the women and even children of ten years are armed and take part in resisting the troops, and all fight with such fury and pertinacity, that in the first battle forty soldiers were either killed or wounded; a result which inflamed the fanatics with fresh enthusiasm and resolution. At last accounts they had thrown up strong fortifications in a naturally strong place in a forest, where they had been joined by a number of Indians disaffected towards the Brazilian Government, and where it was feared they might be able to hold out a good while. Among the prisoners taken by the troops was the pastor KLEIN, who having instigated the atrocities mentioned above, naturally proved himself a coward in battle, by voluntarily becoming a captive. Two members of the sect arrested as spies in St. Leopoldo showed great firmness, saying that "people might kill their bodies but their souls would at once return to the CHRISTUSIN." By next mail from Brazil we may or may not hear of the end of the revolt.

The German paper from which we draw the foregoing facts suggests the resemblance of the movement to Mormonism. But it must strike many as on a small scale much more like the movement at Munster for the establishment of the Kingdom of Zion, headed by JOHN OF LEYDEN and BERNHARD KNIPPERDOLLING. To be sure, great is the difference in many respects, but the spirit seems the same.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A straw. Plymouth Church is beginning to disintegrate.

Pretty New Jersey girls are facetiously called sand-witches.

If McEnery is so dreadfully willing to "resign," let him resign himself to his fate.

Eight-hour husbands object to eight-hour wives. It is a little too much of a home thrust.

Buildings in the concrete are common enough, but Detroit has just erected an "Abstract Building."

The great millionaire merchant of New York is to build a hotel in Philadelphia. He will be his own Stewart.

Bob Toombs is still prowling about Georgia with a bag of words, which he shakes and calls the noise they make ideas.

Colorado claims to be the grand sanitarium of the world. One-half of its population consists of reconstructed invalids.

Massachusetts Democrats must be droll fellows, for they actually profess to think that they are about to carry the State.

The vibration of the big St. Louis bridge from passing trains and even teams, is exciting considerable comment in that city.

Why doesn't Pittsburgh open schools of carpentry, shoemaking, and other trades, where full instructions may be given to pupils?

The New York *Herald* editorially affirms the authenticity of Shakspeare. Further discussion of the subject would be profitless.

There are fairs in every direction; county, district, State and Territorial exhibitions of material wealth and industrial achievement.

The local "gleaner" of the Washington *Chronicle* is a wit—when he is provided with a copy of this paper, a pair of scissors and a paste-pot.

There will probably not be another Democratic rebellion in the South, now, until more Democratic successes in the North inspire a new hope.

"Down in the coal mines." The deepest coal shaft in this country is six hundred and sixty-feet in depth. It is near Pottsville, in this State.

There is a marked improvement in the shipbuilding trade of the Clyde, resulting, in a great measure, from the fall in the iron and coal market.

Newark, New Jersey, is a wonderful city of manufactures and financial strength. In no one instance has a bank, insurance company, or other corporation failed.

Favorable reports have just been received from the mining expedition which left Boston last April for the gold mines of Cayenne, French Guiana. The mines are said to yield abundantly.

There is to be an entirely new issue of two, five and ten dollar notes by the Government. The last issue comprised about the most hideous specimens of engraving that ever were seen among men.

In saying that "our first duty is to keep down the Democracy," Gerrit Smith states the political question of the time in one sentence, which is as emphatic for its truth as it is easy of comprehension.

Work on the revised statutes has at length been begun at the Government Printing Office. It will be pressed forward as rapidly as possible, in order that the edition may be ready by the time Congress assembles.

Did not Halleck sing truly when he sang:

——"In the autumn time
Earth has no holier and no lovelier clime?"

Thus far during the present year, as compared with last year, the decline in the foreign export trade of Boston amounts to $3,161,991.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Barclay, widow of President Van Buren, died suddenly at Newport a few days ago.

Mrs. Polly Light died recently at Scarsmont, Me., supposed to belong to the centenarian flock, though the only light she could bring to bear on her own age was her marriage in 1780.

The latest mediumistic news is that Lord Byron has revived his start-not-nor-deem-my-spirit-fled club in the other world, with a large accession of choice spirits with whom he is on a club-footing.

There are several "parties of the name of Cox" already nominated for Congress; St. Julien Cox, in Minnesota; Jonathan D. Cox, in Indiana, and John R. Cox, in Maryland; the two first Democrats, the last a Republican. Will they crow at Sunrise or at Set of election day?

An Indianapolis paper tells a very affecting and romantic story about one "Maud Vernon," a sewing-girl in a shirt factory in that city, who turns out to be an illegitimate daughter of Captain Wellingford, of the English Royal Navy, by Maria de Selva, a Portuguese lady of rank, and now heiress to $80,000 left her by a repentant father.

Mr. Levy Farndon has been prosecuted at Notting Hill, London, for practicing as a physician without being registered. He pleaded a degree of M. D. from Philadelphia, which is not recognized. American graduates will do well to remember that no one can legally practice medicine or surgery in Great Britain until duly registered by the Medical Council.

AN EXCEEDINGLY useful and interesting contribution to the statistics of the country is the Statistical Atlas of the United States, compiled by General Francis A. Walker, under the orders of Congress, and now about to be issued in parts. Part first, which is yet in process of preparation, will consist of maps illustrative of the physical features of the country, including river systems, forest growths and the like, while part second will illustrate important facts in respect to the population of the country. The series is characterized as particularized, which appears first, relate wholly to health and vital statistics, and may be divided into three classes, the first including six maps, illustrative by tints and varying shades of color the relative prevalence of diseases, while two others show in the same way the relative birth rate and the local excess of males or of females in the distribution of the population. The second series illustrate the relative excess of males or females in the native and foreign populations of each State, the distribution by age and sex of the population, and the distribution by age and sex of the deaths occurring in each State, while the third series show the distribution by age and sex, for each State, of idiocy, insanity, blindness, and the total number of these unfortunate persons in each State. The entire work is of great value as showing up an immense amount of dry but important statistics in a most entertaining manner, as well as for furnishing an excellent example to the statisticians of the future, who will doubtless endeavor to copy after Gen. Walker's brilliant success in thus vivifying the dreary columns of a census report.

FROM MARQUETTE, MICH.

Ore and Metal Shipments—Fifth Avenue Palaces in the Rough—Valuable Slate Quarries Discovered, etc., etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MARQUETTE, MICH., September 17, 1874.

Compared with 1873, the ore shipments show a decrease of 239,961 tons to date. The amount of pig iron forwarded the two seasons is nearly equal, allowing for the Grand Island shipments of 1873. Shipments have been light for some six weeks past, and will exhibit a similar state during the balance of the season. Vessels are compelled to wait here from eight to eighteen days for loads, and in some instances have been kept laid up below for as high as ten days. Those loading now, or waiting for loads, will likely make but one more trip. Others are on their last trip, and a number have already been hauled off—the companies having affected a compromise with the vessel owners. The total product of the district may be estimated at from 650,000 to 700,000 tons for this season.

The Brown stone quarries of this city are destined to be, at no distant day, a source of considerable wealth to the country. There are two quarries within the city limits, both having machinery for sawing the huge blocks into desirable sizes for building purposes. But one quarry is working now—the Marquette—which employs some fifty men. In this the stone is struck at from six to eight feet from the surface, the upper layer being a mottled stone, the pure brown being deeper. The stone is in layers, varying in thickness from two to eight feet. Considerable has been shipped to Chicago and other lake cities, where it is highly prized as a building stone.

Another interest looming up is slate. Near Huron Bay we have one quarry already working, and turning out as fine an article of slate as can be found anywhere. Other discoveries lately made in the same vicinity show up well, and will be heard from another season.

There is little of interest to report from the iron mines. The quiet policy is being pursued at all of them, and the disposition is to curtail operations as much as possible. On new properties, showing good chances, a moderate degree of activity is evinced, in order that they may be in readiness for active operations when the "good time coming" gets along.

The furnace of the Marquette and Pacific Rolling Mill Company will be started up on Monday. This is a bituminous coal and coke furnaces with stack 15x60 feet. It was originally built in 1868, and rebuilt last year. After a short run last fall, it was blown out, on account of trouble with the hearth, and the proprietors have not until now felt warranted in starting it up again. The rolling mill of the company is now in operation on nuck bar. They are said to have several orders, and expect to keep at work on them all winter.

The Grace, the only anthracite and coke furnace in the district, has been idle all summer, and is likely to remain so for some time to come. This furnace has done good work on second-class Lake Superior ore, and still has a considerable stock of pig on her docks.

I hear talk of shutting down some of the mines for the winter, but can trace the rumor to no reliable source. I think most of them will continue operations, and accumulate stock-piles, to be ready for an increased demand, which is confidently looked for with the opening of another season.

MARQUETTE.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from this port up to and including Thursday, September 17, 1874:

ORE.			
Cleveland	71,250	New York	6,291
Lake Superior	27,966	Sherwood	4,980
Champion	36,432	Rolling Mill	3,477
Washington	19,521	Edwards	1,054
Republic	26,207	Whitmore	2,670
Keystone	3,060	McCumber	416
Kloman	26,260		
Total			319,068
PIG IRON.			
Mich. Iron Co	4,200	Lawrence Furnace	4,037
Morgan Furnace	3,808	Carp Furnace	158
Bancroft Furnace	2,290	Ishpeming Peat Fur	1,000
Champion Furnace	408	Iron Cliffs Co	20
Total			18,841
Total ore and pig iron			337,909
SHIPPED PAST WEEK.			
Iron ore	14,066	Pig iron	100
Total			14,166

ESCANABA.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from Escanaba up to and including September 17, 1874:

ORE.			
Jackson	60,276	Teal Lake	2,600
New York	40,009	Rolling Mill	4,857
Cleveland	30,836	Hilsbury	3,461
Lake Angeline	17,160	Foster	150
Barroud	26,282	P. & L. S	1,460
Cascade	4,764	Home	2,137
Winthrop	1,836	Goodrich	652
Saginaw	28,802	Excelsior	588
Total			265,254
PIG IRON.			
Pioneer Furnace	2,820	Escanaba Furnace	3,613
Deer Lake Furnace	2,420	Cliff	500
Total			9,413
Total ore and pig iron			212,667
SHIPPED PAST WEEK.			
Iron ore	10,240	Pig iron	450
Total			10,690

L'ANSE.

The following shows the amount, in gross tons, of ore shipments from the port of L'Anse for this season, up to September 17:

ORE.			
Spurr Mountain	35,882	Michigamme	30,771
Total			66,653
Amount shipped past week			883

GRAND ISLAND.

The following are the shipments, in gross tons, from the Grand Island furnaces this season, up to September 17:

Bay Furnace	4,332	Munising Furnace	3,640
Total			8,018

THE DISTRICT.

The following table will show the total shipments, in gross tons, from the Lake Superior iron district for the season of 1874, up to September 17, and shipments to a corresponding date last year:

IRON ORE.	1873	1874.
From Marquette	320,000	319,068
From Escanaba	270,000	265,254
From L'Anse	54,967	66,653
Total	829,936	589,975
PIG IRON.	1873.	1874.
From Marquette	17,597	18,841
From Escanaba	6,642	9,413
From Grand Island	not rep't	8,018
Total	24,239	36,272

H. C. G.

FROM BROOKVILLE, PA.

Local Option Cases in Court—Important Decision by Judge Jenks—A Backwoods Parson and His Mob of Artful Dodgers—Singular Advice to a Criminal—"Study Law and Go to Oregon"—Political Matters.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., September 22, 1874.

During last week our court was in session. There was an unusually large number of people in attendance, and a great deal of business done in and out of court. There were about a dozen of cases for violation of the local option law, and the offenders sentenced to pay fines ranging from $50 to $125. The law is very strictly enforced, and offenders in this respect find no favor from his Honor Judge Jenks. In response to an attorney who said that it was hard on his client to have so many cases against him, and that there should be mercy in the case, the Judge replied that if people wished to escape punishment, they must respect the law.

In one of the cases against Andrew Steffel, for selling liquor without license, Judge Jenks decided that each sale constituted a separate offense, thus ruling against the counsel of Steffel, who took the position that all sales before the prosecution constituted but one offense.

There were several cases of larceny tried, and the guilty parties sentenced according to the enormity of the crime.

Sol. Hanes, the principal evil-doer, who has been playing "Old Fagan" with a number of artful dodgers in the upper end of Armstrong and lower portion of Jefferson county, and was about demoralizing the young people of the community in which he operated, was found guilty of robbing a store, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. Hanes is one of the finest looking young men in the county, and possess a great deal of natural ability, but is a most unmitigated villain. In passing sentence on Hanes, Judge Jenks made some pointed remarks, and gave him some good advice. The Judge, whether on account of his adroitness as a villain, or on account of his natural ability, I know not, told him that had he devoted the energy properly, he might even be an ornament to the legal profession. He advised him to study law and go to Oregon. Pretty good. Three years in the penitentiary, study law, become an ornament to the profession, and go to Oregon!

Court will continue during the present week, and there are still a number of liquor cases pending. The Grand Jury found fifty-eight true bills.

Judge Jenks has acquitted himself during the past week with his usual ability, and to the entire satisfaction of all lovers of good order.

To the temperance people abroad I wish to say, Local Option is being enforced here with vigor, and is a *decided success*.

Our Senatorial dispute is not yet settled, and it looks now as though there would be two Republican candidates in the field. It seems to me that a party powerful enough like Indiana could afford to be magnanimous and give Jefferson the two year term. It belongs to us, and we should have it. Col. Porter is an able and accomplished gentleman, and has a bright future before him, and could suffer no loss by yielding to us.

General White was here last week, and was well received by our people. He makes a good impression wherever he goes.

The *red man* of the Clarion *Democrat* has been swinging his battle-ax over White's head, but the edge was so completely worn off during the fight with Maclay, two years ago, that it don't cut bad. That man Brown must either have an exceedingly bad digestion, or is very regardless of truth. His articles in the *Democrat*, last week, about White should at once place him at the head of any work giving a history of the Munchausens. What whoppers he does tell! Bang away, boys; we intend to give you one of the best floggings you ever received in this district.

A. P. H.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

"Not Very Well."

A feeling of vague bodily discomfort, which does not amount to positive illness, and yet is incompatible with health, is often aptly described by the phrase, "Not very well." This feeling usually arises from a deficiency of the nervous power which is required to keep the vital machinery in vigorous and healthful operation. Nervous weakness has too frequently turned out to be the prelude of some serious malady to admit of any doubt in the matter. Inactivity of the bodily functions as surely begets their derangement as cause precedes effect.

It is therefore absolutely essential for the preservation of health, perhaps of life itself, that this warning should be promptly heeded. The case does not admit of delay. Revitalize the system at once and effectually with Hostetter's Bitters—that peerless invigorant which, by infusing new health and strength into the system, protects it against disease more surely than ever knight of old was protected by armor of proof against the foe.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
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Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 36.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

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Dr. Lavielle's Great French Remedy, a sure cure.

Dr. Lavielle requested an analysis of his Remedy by M. Ossian Henry, Member of and Chief Analyst to the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris, who gave his profound and highly complimentary analysis in these remarkable words:

"The anti-gout liquid of Dr. Lavielle, according to its analysis, is composed of substances febrifuge, antiperiodic, diuretic and purgative. It is a happy combination for effecting the desired end."

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The next Session will begin MONDAY, September 28th. The course of Instruction is thorough and comprehensive. German is taught by Prof. Leonhart Frisch by Prof. Dasse, each four lessons a week, and Music by Prof. Rohbock. For admission or information, apply to the Rector.
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ESTD 1858.
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Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
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Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.
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Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Be sure to ask for
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And do not be put off with any other kind.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Tin Cans, of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.
The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.
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Fifth avenue having been completed, the cars of this line are now running to
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THE CARS ARE NEW & FIRST-CLASS,
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This Route to East Liberty presents the advantages of FREQUENCY, SPEED AND REGULARITY OF TIME through the most beautiful avenue in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.
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In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some Bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.
Our Stock is unusually Full and Complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the BEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS as they are offered in the Eastern Markets. It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 22, 1874.

The local money market continues slowly but almost imperceptibly to improve. The character of the paper offering is better than during the summer, and the amounts larger.

Some of the banks were inquirers to-day for places to invest their surplus money, but were unable to get such security as they considered desirable. Paper quoted "good indorsed notes with collateral," and made by non-resident parties who are of very well known here, would not come up to the requirements of the case, although the collateral was No. 3 charcoal iron, represented by warehouse receipts from Cleveland.

The local stocks there is absolutely nothing doing, so that quotations remain unchanged. On the Philadelphia Stock Board, shares of Pittsburgh 7's are quoted 103¾ bid and no sellers; Allegheny Valley 7-30's 88 bid and 90 asked with no transactions; Valley 7's, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are offered at 85 with no buyers; sales of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louis 7's at 63¾ are reported and they certainly one of the cheapest investment ads on the market. The road is doing a ge and profitable business and there is no son, within the road itself, that should vent these bonds being quoted 20 per t. higher than they are.

The gold market has been unchanged day at 109¼, and Government bonds a fraction higher. The stock list shows neral strengthening throughout and es are firm at an advance. Railroad ads are especially higher, those of the ific roads being the favorites.

It is said in the leading newspapers at Milwaukee that a number of heavy shippers there kept all bills for freight paid since the inter law went into effect, and, now that the preme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of the act, will sue the company for the difference between the lawful rates and those paid, and also for penalties.

The committee appointed to examine the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have reported that the assets on the 17th inst. amounted to $1,080,054 61, and the liabilities to $1,057,184 93. There are also additional assets, consisting of sums due the company, amounting to $135,000, besides certain sums amounting to nearly $300,000, which are now in litigation.

The Auditor of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway makes the following exhibit of earnings for the week ending September 7, 1874:

Freight	$3,196 83
Passengers	3,419 74
Total	$6,616 57
Express earnings, main line 118 miles, as above	6,616 57
Express earnings, main line, same mileage, same week, 1873	6,993 72

The following is the report of specie exported from the district of New York for the week ending September 19, 1874:

September 17—Steamer Cuba, Liverpool—	
Silver bars	$ 73,722
September 17—Steamer Frisia, Hamburg—	
Silver bars	64,296
September 19—Steamer Parthia, Liverpool—	
Silver bars	262,165
	$400,184

The following shows the imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York, for the week ending September 19, and since the beginning of the year:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
For dry goods	$ 3,760,871	$2,845,146	$2,431,288
For general mdse	5,839,728	3,328,700	3,020,664
Total	$9,071,599	$6,173,846	$5,009,952
Previously reported	37,126,536	30,333,502	28,767,283
Since Jan. 1	$328,192,152	$297,309,208	$285,457,515

The transactions at the New York Clearing House for the past week compare as follows with those of the previous week:

Clearings for the week ending Sept. 19, 1874	$330,896,790 14
Clearings for the week ending Sept. 12, 1874	404,199,713 57
Balances for the week ending Sept. 19, 1874	17,518,222 66
Balances for the week ending Sept. 12, 1874	21,355,731 80

The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 22, 1874.	10:30 A M.	11:30 A M.	12:30 P M.	1:30 P M.	2:30 P M.
Gold	109½	109¾	109¾		109¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117½	117¾	117¾		117¾
U. S. 5's, 1881	114¾	114¾	114¾		114¾
U. S. 10-40's	116	115¾	115¾		115¾
U. S. 6's, 1865, new	115	115	115		115
U. S. 6's, 1867	116¾	116¾	116¾		116¾
U. S. 6's, 1868	116¾	116¾	116¾		116¾
U. S. 5's, 10-40's, coupons	111¾	111¾	111¾		111¾
U. S. currency 6's	111	111	111		111
Gold 5 per cents	103¾	103¾	103¾		103¾
Southern registered 6's	103½	103½	103½		103½
Southern Union Tel. Co	78¾	78¾	78¾		78¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Quicksilver	25				25
Wells-Fargo Express	78½		78½		78½
American Express	59½		59½		59½
United States Express	64¼		64¼		64¼
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾		101¾
Erie	20¼	20¼	20¼		20¼
Michigan Central	77¾	77¾	77¾		77¾
Michigan Southern	76¾	76¾	77¾		77¾
Illinois Central					
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	87¾	87¾	87¾		87¾
Chicago & Northwestern	27¾	27¾	27¾		27¾
Chicago, Rock Island	102	102¼	102¼		102¼
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	92¾	92¾	92¾		92¾
Toledo, Wabash & Western	32¾	32¾	32¾		32¾
Wabash, common	32¾	32¾	32¾		32¾
Wabash & Mississippi					
Union Pacific	36¾	37	36¾	36¾	36¾
Chicago and Alton		97½		98	
Ohio, Indiana & Western					
Cincinnati & Southern		123¾	124¼	124	
Cincinnati & St. Joe		27½	27½	27¾	
Del. & Hud. Canal	124¾				124¾
Del., Lack. & Western	124¾	124¾			124¾
Tennessee, old					
Virginia, old		70			70
Missouri 6's					
Canton Co					
Cumberland Coal					
Quicksilver preferred					
Boston, Hartford & Erie					
Hannibal & St. Joe					
Hannibal & St. Joe preferred					

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South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
Brass Castings Made to Order.
Prompt attention given to fillie Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address No. 96 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Chess, Smyth & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.
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W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
Cor. Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way,
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ORDERS SOLICITED.

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY'S

Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street (late Irwin street), PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 23, 1874.

The market continues as reported heretofore, quiet and dull, with few transactions either in crude or refined. Prices are to a certain degree nominal, as many prominent dealers have ceased operations.

CRUDE.

We quote spot oil for immediate shipment at 90@92½c on the cars; United at wells 72½@75c. Sales as follows are reported from

PARKERS:

2,000 bbls immediate shipment.....92½
3,000 bbls immediate shipment.....92
2,500 bbls United, at wells.....75
2,000 bbls United, at wells.....65

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special to the Commercial.

The market is unchanged. We quote crude oil at the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. station at 56c ₱ bbl; at wells 55c.

REFINED.

The market for refined in this city continues dull and nominal. We quote 9½@10c f. o. b., at works.

New York—Refined for spot and September delivery is quoted at 12½c.

Philadelphia—Spot 11¾c; September delivery 11¾@12c.

OIL BARRELS

are without alteration. We quote at $1 45 for city; $1 35 for country make.

OIL OPERATIONS AT THE FRONT.

The Oil City *Derrick* of yesterday says:

Full returns from the lower oil fields show that up to Saturday evening ninety-six wells were actually drilling in the Butler district, with twenty-eight rigs all ready to begin operations. Under ordinary conditions this business this number would be remarkably small. In the present exceptional state of matters it is altogether too great. Nine-tenths of these ventures are located below Millerstown, principally between the Bivver property and St. Joe, where there is a limited scope of territory of fair quality yet to be developed. It is gratifying to find that even a slight decrease is apparent in the number of wells going down, with fair prospects of a continuous decline as the season advances. But the production is still much too large, and while operators foolishly persist in extending the range of developments, no material improvements may be expected.

From the most trustworthy information that can be obtained, it is safe to place the production to-day above thirty thousand barrels—a quantity considerably in excess of what the requirements of the trade demand. There is every possible incentive to urge the adoption of some policy on the part of producers to remedy the depression that has ranged down the petroleum interests for nearly two years. Whether they can, or will, devise efficient measures of relief is yet to be disclosed, though it is certain prompt and decisive action should be taken to place the business on a safe basis and prevent the drilling in regions of Butler from longer emptying their reservoirs at so ruinous figures as have prevailed during the last eighteen months. The simplest and most inexpensive method would be to stop for more than four or five consecutive months, by which time the yield would have declined sufficiently below the demand as to warrant a higher price, and then four dollar oil. In the language of "Boss" Tweed: "What are you going to do about it, anyhow?"

TITUSVILLE, September 22.—The *Herald* says: The Petroleum markets were steady and quiet. On the upper road, the market was $1 02@1 07. At Parker's the market was 72½@75c at wells for United, and 90@92½c for immediate shipment. The home refined market was dull @5½c in bulk, and 9½@9¾c in bbls; 120 fire test refined is nominal at 30c. Benzine 70c ₱ bbl. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	91½@92c
500 bbls, upper road, spot	92c
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 07½
3,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	72½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	75
2,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment	90
2,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment	92½

NEW YORK, September 22, closing 21.—Crude in bulk is held a trifle higher with a better demand. Sales 900 bbls at 5c; 500 at 5½c, closing at that price; refined is offered with more reserve; sales 2,000 bbls for September at 12½c; cases quoted at 17c; naptha is firm, with 61½ quoted at 18½c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is firm with a fair demand; sales 7,500 bbls refined, deliverable October 1st, at 11¾c, and this price is quoted for prompt delivery.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.—The market is quiet S. W. 117½c; crude 4½c; cases 15½@16c; sales none; futures, September 11¾@12c.

TITUSVILLE, September 22.—The market is quiet and nominally at $1 05@1 07½.

OIL CITY, September 22.—The market is weak at $1 00.

TIDIOUTE, September 22.—The market is quiet but firm at 72½@73c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 22.—The market is quiet with nothing doing to-day.

PARKERS, September 22.—United at wells 72½c; immediate shipment 92½c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 22, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros.	Waring Bros., Phila.	964
Central	J P Logan, Phila.	312
Livingston Bros.	Warden F & Co., Phila.	200
Lockhart & F.	Warden, F & Co., Phila.	722
Total		3,150

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H W McKelvey	Valentia, P W	225
Stevenson	Liberty O W	462
L W Young	Sunbeam O W	229
Joe Bushnell	Crystal O W	562
Lockhart & F.	Brilliant O W	339
Fisher Bros.	Citizens' O W	160
L W Young	Sunbeam O W	234
Lockhart & F.	Brilliant O W	400
Tack Bros.	Millionaire O W	157
Jos. Bushnell	National O W	952
Jos. Bushnell	Crystal O W	937
Fisher Bros.	Lyons O W	227
Fisher Bros.	Citizens O W	302
Fisher Bros.	H C VanTine	475
Total		5,095

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 22, 1874.

REMARKS—The tone of the live stock market is in a more healthy state than it has been for weeks, not only for cattle, but for sheep and hogs also. Prices in the West are still high, and shippers, notwithstanding the fair figures received, complain that they are actually losing. Why submit to the tariff levied by the Western stock raisers? If the "Grangers" can regulate the rates of railroad freights, cannot buyers and shippers of live stock in some degree at least, control the prices so that they may have a fair margin of profit for their time, trouble and use of their money? But if drovers are willing to work for nothing and board themselves," it is none of our business.

THE PROSPECT FOR THE WEEK.

The run of cattle, sheep and hogs for Sunday, Monday and Tuesday is about the same as it has been for the same time for weeks past. In quality it differs little, if any, from that of previous weeks, and it is not anticipated that there will be much change in prices from those of last week. Good stock may take an upward turn, and there is little likelihood of any advance on the medium and common grades.

THE MARKET.

As yet the market has not fairly opened, though a goodly number of sales have been made, mostly to the local trade. Up to this hour but few Eastern buyers have arrived, but a number will arrive to-night and put in an appearance to-morrow morning, when the trade will become lively and prices fully established for the week. Thus far the prices received do not vary materially from those ruling last week. Prime fat cattle, sheep and hogs are in good demand, and all of that class offered will meet with ready sale at full prices. There are a good many cattle and hogs being shipped through East in first hands, which will lessen the number on sale here. However, the supply will meet the requirements of the trade. There are some who shake their heads when interrogated as to the prospects of the sheep trade, and seem to think they are not rosy.

The usual number of milch cows, calves and lambs have arrived, and more are on the way. During the next three days we anticipate a fair market, and are of opinion that prices will rule firm for all classes of stock, and that last week's rates will be fully maintained.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Following are the rates of freight on live stock East on the Pennsylvania Railroad:

Philadelphia, per cwt	25 cts
Baltimore, per cwt	25 cts
New York, per cwt	30 cts

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

September 21—A duller and heavier feeling has taken possession of the pig iron market, consequent upon the disappointment of dealers in a full revival of trade. The inquiry for all grades is light, and holders are free sellers, but prices are nominally the same as last reported.

Iron manufactures of all classes are somewhat quieter than the last week or two, a result of the recent purchases, which have supplied temporarily the wants of consumers and retail buyers. Nails are held a trifle higher. Other articles unchanged.

Pig iron—We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry—	
Extra No. I	$35 00@$37 00
No. 1 C pig iron	33 00@34 00
No. 2 foundry	30 00@31 00
No. 3, or mill	28 00@29 00
No. 1 Tennessee foundry	32 00@33 00
No. 2 foundry	29 00@30 00
No. 3, or mill	28 00@29 00
No. 1 stonecoal foundry, Missouri red s	32 00@33 00
No. 2 stonecoal foundry, Missouri red s	28 00@29 00
No. 3 or mill foundry, Missouri red s	27 00@28 00
C C Car-wheel iron—	
Ohio Hecla	56 00@58 00
No. 1 Red River cold-blast	53 00@55 00
No. 2 Red River and Cottage	50 00@52 00
Nos. 3 and 4 Red River and Cottage	33 00@35 00
Nos. 5 and 6 or white iron	33 00@35 00
Bath	33 00@35 00
C C Tennessee car-wheel—	
No. 1 Dover cold-blast	45 00@47 00
No. 2 Dover cold-blast	45 00@47 00
White and mottled	45 00@47 00

Courier-Journal.

ST. LOUIS.

The following are the quotations of Iron Mountain Company:

Iron Mountain and Irondale charcoal hot blast metals (four months' time), No. 1, $42@43; No. 2, same as above, $40@41.

Mottled and white.....50

Cold blast, car wheel Nos. 1 and 2.....$52 50@55 00

Cold-blast, white and mottled.....55 00@56 00

Cold blast, surface ore, malleable, Nos. 1 and 2.....56 00

Cold blast, s. o., white and mottled.....60 00

Iron Mountain ore, cash, per ton.....8 00

Common bar, per pound, 2 9-10@3 1-10c; C. H. and V. iron, 3 4-10@3 6-10c; ref, 4@4 2-10c; charcoal scrap, sheet iron, 5@5 1-10c; horseshoe, 4 4-10@4 8-10c; do do do, 17 to 20, 4 7-10@5c; charcoal sheet, 9@10c; do plate; 6 5-10@6c; flange plate, 5 3-10@6c.

MISSOURI IRON ORES.

Iron Mountain, per ton	$8 00
Renton Creek	7 00
Red and brown hematities, per ton	$5@6 50
Pilot Knob, per ton	3 50

—Republican, Sept. 21.

IRON MOVEMENT AT ST. LOUIS.

The following were the receipts and shipments of ores and pig iron for the week ending Saturday, September 19, 1874:

Stations.	Receipts. Ore. Tons.	Pig. Tons.	Shipments. Ore. Tons.	Pig. Tons.
Routes				
S L I M and S R W	1,000	330		
I and P R W to St Louis		200		
A and P R W to Carondelet	1,380	90		87
C A and St L R W		30		
St L, Y T H and I R W			30	
St L, T H and I R W		70	60	
O and M R W		200	350	
St L, B and S R W		80		35
Totals	2,380	830	430	175
Week previous	4,360	1,050	350	192
I and P R W, lead	315	Last week	100	100
A and P R W, zinc ore	275	Last week		250
Blooms		Last week		40

—Republican.

COAL MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS.

September 21.—Delivered in St. Louis, ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs:

BITUMINOUS.

Connellsville coke	$10 50
Washington	4 90
Missouri cannel, delivered	7 00
Indiana cannel	6 50

ANTHRACITE.

Per ton, delivered in St. Louis	$12 50
Spadra semi-anthracite	9 50

Retail prices 25@50c additional.

The O'Fallon, Belleville and Big Muddy are on a strike, and quotations cannot be given just at present.—*Republican.*

CINCINNATI.

We have no change to note in the market. There is very little selling afloat, but holders are firm and ask full prices. Ohio river is quoted at 7@8c, and Pittsburgh is held at 12c. There is not a great deal at the river mouth. The rates delivered to consumers are 12c ₱ bushel for Ohio river; 14@15c for Raymond City; 15@16c for Pittsburgh, and 16c for Kanawha cannel.

LOUISVILLE.

We quote Pittsburgh at 15c retail, and 12c by the barge load afloat; Indiana and Peacock Pomeroy at 13c; Kentucky 12@13c ₱ bushel retail.

THE Dunbar Furnace, Pa., 58 feet high, 15 feet 6 inches bosh, with a cubic capacity of about 6,850 feet, has done even more than the Isabella Furnace, reported a few weeks ago. The average richness of ores at Dunbar, running through many months, is 44 per cent. The yield for the last four months is as follows:

Week ending July 26th.....280 tons of 2,168 lbs
Week ending August 2d.....284 tons of 2,168 lbs
Week ending August 9th.....374 tons of 2,168 lbs
Week ending August 16th.....394 tons of 2,168 lbs

The entire product is a soft, very strong No. 1 forge. The uniform charge is:

Coke	875 lbs.
Ore	1,180 lbs.
Limestone	650 lbs.

—Commercial Review.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 22, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 spring $1 03; No. 2, 98¾c cash; 98¾c seller September; 94¾c seller October; No. 3 91@93½c; rejected 86@87c. Corn active and 2@3c better; No. 2 mixed 85¼c cash 83¾c seller September; 81c seller October. Oats—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 29c cash; rejected 51c; white 54c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No. 1, 91c. Barley dull; No. 2 $1 02; No. 3, 88@92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $22 75 spot; $18 12½ seller the year. Lard—demand fair and market firm; sales at 14¼c spot; 13¾c seller the year. Bulk meats—nothing doing.

Whisky—dull at $1 03.

LATEST—On the Open Board in the afternoon wheat declined 1c per bushel. Corn firm at 85½c seller September; 85¼c seller October. Corn firm at 83½c seller September; 81c seller October. Oats firm and higher at 54c cash and seller September; 51@51¾c seller October.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, September 22.—Cattle—Receipts today 1,071 head, making a total for the week thus far of 5,169 head or 477 cars, against 5,000 head for the same time last week. Market moderately active at about last week's prices for good cattle, with buyers disposed to undervalue common thin stock, of which there is an undue proportion, is lower and dull. Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day 4,000 head, making a total for the week thus far of 9,800 head, against 5,400 head for the same time last week. Market opened slow and druggingly; owners asking more than buyers were disposed to pay; only sales reported were 1,200 Western sheep, ranging 80@91 lbs, at $4 50@5 00; a small lot of Canada sheep, averaging 135 lbs, at $5 25.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 600 head, making a total for the week thus far of 1,200 head, against 5,400 head for the same time last week. Market active and strong; Yorkers $6 00@7 00; heavy hogs $7 00@7 75; choice lots a shade higher.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Cotton—demand fairly met; middling upland 16½c. Flour—better business doing, chiefly in shipping grades; quotations unchanged. Wheat heavy; No. 3 spring $1 06@1 10; No. 2 red $1 14@1 15; No. 2 Northwestern $1 13@1 14; No. 1 spring $1 22@1 28. Rye quiet at 90@93c. Barley firmer at $1 35. Malt quiet. Corn heavy; Western mixed, in store, 76@78c; afloat, 80@85c. Oats more active but unchanged. Hay, hops, molasses and rice unchanged. Coffee firm at 19½@20. Sugar firm at 9¼@9¾c. Petroleum quiet; crude 8@8½c; refined 11½@12c. Tallow firm at 9½@9¾c. Eggs firm at 24@26c. Pork lower at $23 45@24. Beef unchanged. Lard lower at 13¾@14c. Butter firm; Western 24@25c. Cheese quiet at 11@12¾c. Whisky quiet at $1 08.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, September 22.—Cattle—Receipts 5,384 head. Market dull and prices lower under heavy receipts, and offers of 10@25c decline failed to tempt buyers; a few lots of common to choice native steers sold at $4 00@5 00; stockers $2 25@3 75. Shipments 4,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 11,500 head. Market moderately active and steady at $6 25@7 40 for common to extra. Shipments 12,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 700 head. Market steady and firm at $2 25@4 50 for common to choice.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.—Wool steady and firm but stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 54@56c; X, 54@56c; medium, 54@56c; coarse, 50c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western, fine, 47@51c; medium, 56@56c; coarse, 54@55c. Unwashed, washed, 60@65c; do unwashed, 40@42½c; Canada combing, 62@66c; fine unwashed, 34@36c; coarse and medium washed, 38@40c; tub washed, 55@60c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The jobbing trade was more active in all departments, and the package distribution was high. Cotton goods were quiet at unchanged prices. Prints continue unsettled and declining. Ginghams, Oriental fancies and side bands reduced to 9c; and Albion fancies, side bands and suitings to the same price; Brighton suitings are also to 9c. Woolen goods quiet, except flannels and blankets.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 22—Hay lower; choice $23 00. Pork dull and lower at $26 00. Lard easier; tierces 15¾@16c; keg 16¾@16¾c. Sugar firmer. Molasses—no market; new syrup, 65 bbls received and sold on private terms. Corn meal firmer; held at $4 50. Others unchanged. Cotton—demand good and prices lower. Sales 2,150 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 15½@15¾c; low middling to strict low middling 13½@14c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22—Flour dull; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5 50@6 25. Wheat dull; red $1 20@1 28; amber $1 28@1 30. Rye at 93c@$1 00. Corn active; yellow 90c@$1 00; Western mixed 86c. Oats in good demand at 60@62c. Butter firm; Pennsylvania 23@30c; do fair to good 23@25c; common 22c. Cheese quiet and firm; Western Reserve 12½@12¾c; half skims 10@11c. Eggs firmer; Western 22@24c. Petroleum—refined 11¾c; crude 8@8½c. Whisky $1 07.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 22.—Cotton easy at 15¾c. Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat dull; red $1 20@1 26; amber $1 28@1 32. Corn firm at 85@87c. Oats firm at 48@50c. Rye firm at 90@$1 00. Barley quiet but unchanged. Eggs firm at 22c. Pork nominal. Lard quiet; steam 13¾@13¾c. Bulkmeats—shoulders dull at 9¼c; sides nominal. Bacon easier at 10¾@10¾@10¾@10¾c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 02.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, September 22.—Cotton lower; middling 15¾c. Flour, barley and rye unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 3 red fall $1 05@$1 06. Corn higher at 82c. Oats active; No. 2, 5c. Whisky firm at $1 02. Pork dull at $24 75. Bacon irregular at 10¾@11@10@10½c. Lard lower at 13c. Hogs in fair demand; stockers $4 50@5 00; medium $5 00@5 50. Cattle quiet; Texans $1 50@4 25.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 22—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No. 2 white Wabash $1 21; No. 3 do $1 13; No. 1 red $1 13; No. 2 do $1 07¼. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; high mixed 87½c; low mixed 86c; white 87½c; Michigan 84c; no grade 85¼c. Oats—demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 36½c; 3 spot 54c; seller September 55c; Michigan 54½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 05; No. 2, 98c. Oats stronger and scarce No. 2 50c. Corn lower, closed weak; No. 2 mixed 84½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 95c. Barley unsettled and excited. No. 2 $1 15 cash.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, September 22.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 22; round lots held at $1 20. Corn firm at 93@95c. Barley scarce and firm; prime Canada held at $1 30.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, September 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra $1 10@1 20; No. 1 $1 16¾; amber $1 10½@1 11. Corn dull. Oats firm at 52c.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 109¾.

NEW YORK, September 22, 1874.

MONEY.

Money 2@2½ per cent.

STERLING

Sterling quiet at 483¼@484 for sixty days and 487@487½ for sight.

GOLD

opened at 109¾ and closed at 109¾. Carrying rates 1@2 per cent; loans flat. Clearings, $12,000,000. Treasury disbursements $87,000. Customs receipts $570,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds firm, closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	117½	5-20s, 1867	116½
5-20s, 1862	115¾	5-20s, 1868	116¾
5-20s, 1864	114¾	New 5s	110¾
5-20s, 1865	115¾	10-40s	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new	115¾	Currency 6s	117

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet and nominal, closing as follows:

Missouri 6s	94	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, old	71	Carolina, old	29½
Tennessee, new	70½	N. Carolina, new	12½
Virginia, new	38		

THE STOCK MARKET.

The speculation for a rise continued strong to-day, with an advance in prices of from ¼ to 2¾ per cent. The greatest improvement was in Harlem, which advanced from 125½ to 131; Union Pacific advanced from 36¾ to 37; Lake Shore from 70¾ to 72¾; Western Union rose to 76, and New York Central to 101¾. Many capitalists who cannot employ their money on call at better than 2@3 per cent. are buying New York Central, Rock Island, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New Jersey Central and other dividend paying shares. The strength imparted to the market by these purchases is naturally felt in the entire list. Rock Island advanced to 102¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 105¾; New Jersey Central to 103¾, and Panama to 114¾. Many of the low priced shares started upwards to-day. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central rose to 15 on a belief that the October interest on the bonds would be paid; Ohio & Mississippi, Atlantic and Pacific preferred to 14; Hannibal and St. Joseph to 28, and the preferred to 39; some of the investment securities there was a further decided improvement, especially in railway mortgages. All well established bonds were in demand at full prices. The sales exceed 300,000 shares, well distributed, of which 20,000 were Western Union; 6,000 Pacific Mail; 5,000 New York Central; 18,000 Erie; 5,000 Lake Shore; 31,000 Union Pacific, 20,000 Northwestern; 9,000 Wabash; 16,000 Ohios, and 7,000 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central. The following were the closing quotations:

Canton	53	Do preferred	52¾
C. C. C. & I.	73½	Toledo & Wabash	32¾
Quicksilver	25	Do preferred	65
Adams Express	100¾	Fort Wayne	92¾

CITY MATTERS.

Fruit and Flower Charity.

It is gratifying to know that the success of the kettle drum, for the benefit of the Fruit and Flower Charity, is beyond peradventure. Every ticket has been sold, and applications for the same will now be made in vain. We are requested to say that the dramatic entertainment will begin at half past eight instead of nine o'clock, as previously announced.

Personal.

Thomas D. Egan, of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, is in the city on a brief visit.

Matrimonial.

Yesterday, in St. Peter's Catholic Church, Allegheny, Mr. C. L. McMullen, of McKeesport, was united in marriage to Miss Mollie A. Carlin, of Allegheny. The happy pair take the cordial good wishes of many warm friends with them, as they start on the journey of life together.

The Twenty-sixth Ward.

Yesterday morning the commission for dividing the Twenty-sixth ward, South Side, agreed upon boundary lines as follows: All that territory lying above Seventeenth street, to Nineteenth street, north and south of Carson street, to the first and second districts, and from Nineteenth to Twenty-first streets, north and south of Sarah street, to be the third and fourth election districts.

A Rare Treat.

Editor Pittsburgh Commercial:

The good people of East Liberty were treated on last Sabbath to a rare feast at the Methodist Church, in a sermon delivered by their pastor, Rev. S. M. Vernon, from the following text: "Love is the fulfilling of the law." In point of argument, in the beauty of its application, in the eloquence of its truth, in its style, its finish, as well as the power of its delivery, we can well say it was the ablest sermon we have listened to for years. Love was exhibited as related to human character, its merits, its developments, and its final triumph and rewards. So clear, beautiful and comprehensive was the love of Christ shown to be, that it seemed to banish winter away from the human heart.

R. G. H.

Dishonest Domestic.

A girl named Duffy, living in the family of Mr. A. McFarland, on Roberts street, Eleventh ward, is now under arrest awaiting a hearing on a charge of larceny. She has been living in the family but a short time. Yesterday the gold watch and chain of Mr. McFarland was missed, and the girl was suspected of taking it. An officer was sent for and she was arrested and taken to the station house, subsequently the watch and chain were found, and Mr. McFarland declined to prosecute. On going home, however, he discovered that other articles, to the value of about one hundred dollars, were missing. The girl was, therefore, re-arrested and now awaits a hearing.

A Juvenile Vagary.

On Monday night, about ten o'clock, two little girls named Graham went away from their father's house, near the Allegheny Observatory, and were absent until yesterday morning. They, as well as the rest of the family, had gone to bed, but at the time mentioned the two girls, one aged about fourteen and the other about nine years, arose, dressed themselves and went out. A member of the family heard them go out, and after listening a short time for their return, gave the alarm. Search was instituted at once, and was continued all night without success. Yesterday morning they were found at a tavern at the corner of Federal street and Montgomery avenue. An uncle of theirs had been boarding there, and the girls conspired to pay him a visit. The proprietor of the house put them to bed and kept them until morning, when he sent word to their parents.

The Howard-Lowry Investigation.

Last evening a meeting of the Howard-Lowry Investigating Committee was held, R. B. Negley, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. John Douglass, the last witness examined at the last meeting, was put upon the stand for further cross-examination by Engineer Lowry, who asked the witness questions employing Mr. Hinchcliff. The witness refused to answer, when Mr. Lowry stated that he desired to show that his accusers charged him with employing incompetent assistants, when they themselves employed or endeavored to do so, at other times, these same persons, because of their efficiency and ability, and at the same wages and work as those of other engineers. A number of other questions were put to Mr. Douglass, but he refused to answer, claiming that they did not come in the province of the cross-examination. The questions had reference to bills which the contractor had sent to the city authorities, which the engineer claimed were altered in his estimates. The committee ruled out the interrogations and requested the clerk to subpœna Mr. Douglass as a witness in behalf of Mr. Lowry, as they were anxious to have the questions answered.

Mr. C. E. Locke, of the *Evening Chronicle*, was then examined in regard to the correctness of an article published in that paper, on which Contractor Howard partly based his charges against the engineer. The witness testified the answers given by Mr. Lowry in the interview were published as given.

Mr. Howard then took the stand and gave further testimony relative to the quality of the masonry at the foundations. The statement corresponded very nearly with that given by Mr. Douglass upon the same subject, and which has been already published.

The clerk was instructed to notify City Engineer Dempster to have the measurement of the foundation masonry made and stated within a week, if possible, and the committee adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The charming comedy of "Widgets" was charmingly given last evening, Mr. Edwin Adams assuming the *role of Jack Rover*. There was nothing left to be desired in its performance. It was delightful throughout.

Mr. Kaiser made a splendid *Sir George Thunder*. Mr. Owens made new friends by his natural rendition of *Ephraim Smooth*. The *John Dory*, of Mr. Graham, was well sustained, and gave much satisfaction. Mr. Johnson gave a correct representation of *Lord Algy*. Miss Fox, as *Lady Amaranth*, and Miss Baker, as *Jane*, were both acceptable. Indeed, we have to thank the management, the star and the whole company for an unusually enjoyable entertainment. *Damon and Pythias* will be given to-night.

Masonic Hall.

Frank MacEvoy's Hibernicon drew together a very large audience last evening. Masonic Hall being filled. The beautiful pictures were duly admired, the songs applauded to the echo, and the Irish witticisms laughed at by everybody. Taken all through, the Hibernicon is better than ever before, and may be classed among first-class traveling entertainments. It will be on exhibition this evening.

Academy of Music.

Flaherty's Mirror of Ireland and Bryan O'Lynn's comedy company will commence a season of four nights at the Academy of Music this evening. Wherever they have exhibited they have been well received by the public, the press being unanimous in bestowing warm praise upon them. Bryan O'Lynn has few superiors as a comedian, while his singing and dancing are rarely equalled. All the members of the company are capital performers.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The patronage bestowed upon this house is large, showing that the public fully appreciate the efforts of the managers, Messrs. Gardner & Trimble, to please them. The great attractions of the present week are "Venus and Adonis," performed on the bicycle, who do some wonderful things. There will be a matinee this afternoon, and a fine bill this evening.

Barnum's Hippodrome.

A chime of bells, mounted on an immense car passed through the streets yesterday, serenading various public offices, a young man meanwhile showering out small handbills in which were set forth the wonders to be seen in Barnum's Hippodrome, which is announced to give exhibitions at Union Park, Allegheny City, commencing on September 28th and continuing for ten days. As this is the greatest show in the world, everybody will want to see it.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A WAGON, loaded with hay, was upset on Chestnut street, Allegheny, yesterday, and blocked the street for some time.

BY SOME means an abandoned coal pit on Thirty-third street has been set on fire, and trouble is apprehended, unless the fire can be speedily checked.

THE decomposed bodies of two very small infants were yesterday found buried in cigar boxes in a yard on the South Side. No investigating steps were taken.

A REVIVAL is in progress at the North avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny, under the efforts of the pastor, Rev. E. B. Sayler. Several sinners have been saved over a week, and is meeting with large success.

U. S. DETECTIVE PENDER, who went to Altoona to bring back the partner of Kelly, the alleged "counterfeit shover," found that the man had been discharged from custody and had left the place. Therefore the detective came back without him.

EVAN MORRIS, the oarsman, is reported to be in fine condition, and sanguine of winning the race against Brown, Commodore Brady, of Boston, is named as the referee. It is probable that the start will be made at ten o'clock in the morning.

YESTERDAY afternoon, as two men were proceeding along Ohio alley, Allegheny City, in general, the buggy in which they rode collided with a wagon of Cedar Grove, Pennsylvania, and both men were thrown out. One of them was considerably hurt.

PATRICK BOWLES, of Allegheny, has inaugurated a crusade against those expressmen who leave their wagons standing on Federal street over night. Last night a driver named Kennedy, who offended in the manner mentioned, was arrested and locked up.

YESTERDAY morning a little boy strayed away from his home on West Diamond street, Allegheny, and is anxiously sought for. He is three years old, and has long curly hair. The child was barefooted; wore a pink dress, white pantaletts, and red stockings and blue shoes.

MR. S. B. BESSON, acting chief of the Secret Service Division, has not withdrawn his application for the appointment to the vacancy, as stated in a number of papers—our own among the rest. He is still a candidate, and a very prominent and formidable one at that.

THE Sabbath School of the First Methodist Church, North Side, on last Sabbath, by unanimous vote, gave expression of their appreciation of the labors of Rev. J. B. Lucas, their late pastor. Feeling remarks were made by the Superintendent, S. M. Duvall, R. Sheppard and Mr. Lucas.

THE usual runaway occurred in Allegheny yesterday afternoon. The horse of Mr. Westerman, grocer, was being driven along Federal street, when the bolts fastening the shafts to the axle came out and the shafts dropped. The horse naturally ran away, and the driver was thrown out and considerably hurt.

MRS. KATE SHIELDS was arrested in Allegheny for drunkenness, early yesterday afternoon. She had a hearing at 8 four o'clock, and was discharged, with the warning that if she were brought back at any time, the workhouse would be her doom. She was brought back before five o'clock drunker than ever. The promise will probably by kept.

IT is thought absurd for a man to sit and wait for trade. Merchants in business do not, in fact, make large fortunes. "But," say some one, "I cannot leave my store to go about and stir up trade." Perhaps, indeed, he cannot, but he can send out his winged messengers of enterprise in the shape of such lively advertisements as will cause people to "stop and talk" with him before buying elsewhere. Such advertisements are good scouts and first-rate skirmishers.

THE Wheeling *Standard* says: The rowing match against time by Frank Denmarsh, on the Ohio river, on the upper course, did not draw together a very large crowd of spectators, probably on account of the unfavorable weather. At six o'clock Denmarsh started, and rowed over the course (three miles) to the stake boat in 23:35. Some parties claim that the stake boat was moved up the river about forty yards, but as the referee did not rule any objections, it is not to be presumed that the circumstances justified any change. The water was very rough, and the rowing by Denmarsh was said to be a magnificent effort.

THE CITY HALL.

THE REPORT FILED IN COURT.

Detailed Statement of the Expenditures.

The Court Appoints Hon. James Veech, John H. Bailey and Reuben Miller, Jr., as Auditors.

The City Hall Commission, which at present consists of Jared M. Brush, President; H. W. Oliver, Jr., Secretary; Wm. M. Lyon, Richard Hays and John H. Hare, yesterday presented to the District Court a full report of their disbursements in connection with the erection of the new City Hall, including expenses of care, repairs, etc., to July 31, 1874. The report is accompanied by the following:

STATEMENT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the District Court of Allegheny County.

The report of the undersigned Commissioners, under the Act of March 1st, 1867, P. L. 20, respectfully sets forth: That the Board duly organized at a meeting of the Commissioners, held, as provided by the Act of Assembly, on the 12th day of March, 1867, by the election of William Phillips, President, and Thomas Steel, Secretary. William Holmes declined a position on the Board, and his place was filled by Richard Hays. The subsequent death of James McAuley caused a vacancy, which was filled by the election of Henry W. Oliver, Jr. The Board proceeded to fulfill the duties of their appointment.

Owing to the retirement of Thomas Steel, Secretary, and the subsequent death of Wm. Phillips, President of the Commission, which latter event took place April 14, 1874, the Board as assembled on the 4th of August following—members present, Messrs. Lyon, Hays, Brush and Hare. Reorganization was effected by the election of Jared M. Brush President and Henry W. Oliver, Jr., Secretary.

Under the thirteenth section of said act, it is made the duty of the Commissioners to report to your honors a statement showing the disbursements made by them for and on account of the building erected in pursuance of said act, and in pursuance of said requirements they have the honor to submit the appended detailed statement of disbursements to July 31, 1874.

The Commission have the honor to request the court to appoint an auditor or auditors to pass upon said account, and examine the vouchers, contracts and proposals in the possession of the Commission, with power to take such testimony as may be necessary in the premises. This the Commission deem important, as the work was of a public character, paid for by taxation, and inasmuch as the people alone are interested, the greatest publicity and most searching inquiry should be given to the acts of those fulfilling public trusts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[SIGNED BY COMMISSIONERS.]

[Then follows a detailed statement of the disbursements, showing each warrant issued, the date, to whom drawn, the amount, and for what account. The City Treasurer is the custodian of the funds, and it was required that each warrant be indorsed by the party in whose favor drawn before it could be paid.]

THE AFFIDAVIT.

Following is a copy of the affidavit accompanying the report:

Allegheny County ss.

Thomas Steel being duly affirmed says that the foregoing detailed statement of the disbursements by the City Hall Commission is correct and true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

THOMAS STEEL.

Affirmed and subscribed this 22d day of September, 1874.

S. C. MCCANDLESS,
U. S. Commissioner, Western District of Pennsylvania.

THE ORDER OF THE COURT.

The Court then made the following order:

And now, September 22d, 1874, the within report being presented to the Court, the same is confirmed nisi, and James Veech, Esq., John H. Bailey, Esq., and Reuben Miller, Jr., Esq., are hereby appointed auditors to pass upon said account, to examine all matters connected with the functions and affairs of the City Hall Commission, and report to this Court their conclusions in the premises for such further orders as may be necessary. The auditors to advertise, for ten days, in one or more newspapers of the city, the time and place when they will be ready to proceed with the duties of their appointment, when and where all persons interested may attend.

PER CURIAM.

A DESCRIPTIVE VOLUME.

The Commissioners have had printed, in addition to the report filed in Court, a very beautiful descriptive volume, containing a brief history of the inception of the work, with a description of the building, dedicatory ceremonies, an account of the ground on which correct time is obtained and announced, description of the Fire Department and Alarm Telegraph, etc., etc. The work has been carefully arranged and the typography is highly creditable to the printers, Messrs. Stevenson & Foster.

Below we give a brief condensation of the contents of the book:

PREFACE.

The commission preface their book in the following language:

The new City Hall of Pittsburgh, of which a description is given in the following pages, is believed to be, in its external appearance and internal arrangements, better arrangements for the purposes intended, one of the neatest and most substantial structures of its size and class in the United States. Necessarily placed in the thickly-built and business part of the city, where surrounding grounds, by which it might show itself to advantage, could not be acquired, it yet attracts the attention of the passer-by and meets the eye of the stranger with its architectural features are of marked merit, and no stranger that visits it can fail to commend the enterprise and liberality of our people in providing such a permanent and safe depository for the city archives, and an attractive and convenient place for the most complete facilities that could be desired.

PRELIMINARY ACTION OF COUNCILS.

At a regular meeting of the City Councils, held in the old City Building, on Market street, Monday, July 30, 1866, the following resolution, presented by Mr. Hare, was adopted in both branches:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, two from the Common and one from the Select Council, in conjunction with the Presidents of Councils, to look for a lot for city buildings.

The committee appointed consisted of Messrs. John H. Hare and Jared M. Brush for Common, and Mr. Wm. Phillips for Select Council; Presidents of Councils Select, James M'Auley, and Common, Thomas Steel.

At a regular meeting, held on Monday, October 29th, 1866, in the Common branch, Mr. Hare, from the special committee, made report, recommending the purchase of the lot on the southwest corner of Smithfield street and Virgin alley, adjoining the United States Custom House and Postoffice property.

The report was accepted and approved by both branches, and the committee was empowered to make the purchase.

At a further meeting, held on Monday, December 31, 1866, Mr. Hare, from the committee, reported that they had purchased the piece of ground named, from Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., at the price of $90,000, with satisfactory terms of payment.

The report was accepted and approved by both branches, and the committee discharged.

On March 1st, 1867, an act was passed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, creating a Board of Commissioners for the erection of a City Hall in Pittsburgh. The Board, as appointed by the act, consisted of Messrs. Wm. Phillips, Jared M. Brush, Thomas Steel, Wm. M. Lyon, William Holmes, James McAuley, and John H. Hare.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, held as provided by the act of Assembly, on the 12th day of March, 1867, the Board duly organized by the election of William Phillips, President, and Thomas Steel, Secretary.

Mr. William Holmes declined the position, and his place was filled by Richard Hays, who was chosen by the Board. The death of James McAuley caused a vacancy, which was filled by the election of Henry W. Oliver, Jr. The choice of these gentlemen was approved by Councils.

DEDICATORY CEREMONIES.

On the 23d of May, 1872, the building was dedicated with interesting and appropriate ceremonies, and the city government thereupon took permanent possession. The account of the dedication, collated from the daily press, is given in detail.

HISTORICAL.

From the "description of the building," which is quite lengthy, we extract the following:

"Opposite to the main entrance, and immediately in the rear of the central hall, is the stairway. Twenty feet wide, leading a central flight of eight feet, and two side flights of five feet wide each, leading to the attic story; at the top of the first flight, in the rear wall, are placed three windows of three feet wide by eight feet high, which are filled with ornamented glass, having designs illustrative of the history and sources of wealth of Pittsburgh; also a middle window is a representation of the city seal, which is founded on the coat-of-arms of the Pitt family, of England, the head of which was the fast friend of our country in 1776, and from whom comes the name of our city; above the city seal is a representation of the "old redoubt," which was a part of old "Fort Pitt," and is still to be seen, as the Allegheny river, near to the foot of Penn avenue. Beneath this window is inscribed the original stone tablet, which was taken out of the walls of the old redoubt, and built into the wall here for preservation, to show that Pittsburgh has a history. The stone bears the rude inscription:

"A. D. 1764—Coll. Bouquett."

And is, no doubt, the *first* stone that was quarried on the west of the Alleghany mountains, and is of the same character of stone of which the hall has been built. As the old tablet showed no signs of decay, after an exposure of one hundred and six years to a Pittsburgh atmosphere, we may safely conclude that the *stone-workers* of the present day will outlast the wants of several generations, if the demands of modern progress will allow it."

The tower of the building

Considerable space is devoted to the clock in the tower of the City Hall; and, by way of introduction to a description of how correct time is obtained, written by Prof. S. P. Langley, the following remarks are made:

The turret clock of the City Hall is the medium by which the time is supplied to the city of Pittsburgh from the Observatory in Allegheny. As the arrangements for doing this are peculiar, the degree, peculiar to Pittsburgh, which is as yet unknown in several American cities, in its provision for the ready distribution of the exact time to all within its limits, some account of the considerations which led to the adoption, and the system adopted to give it effect, will be in place.

The amount of time wasted by the discrepancies of clocks and watches, which is indirectly felt, by each individual in appointments missed, or time lost needless in waiting, is, in the aggregate, considerable, sufficiently so to make it a public convenience to have a simple and universally accessible means of uniting every watch and clock in the community on the same hour and minute.

The source of all time is the observation of the heavenly bodies, and an observatory, where these are made, is the natural means of obtaining it at first hands.

The Commissioners of the new City Hall, and a large number of the citizens, having visited the Allegheny Observatory, and found there an extended system of time distribution already established for the use of railroads and others, it was proposed to the Director of the Observatory, Prof. S. P. Langley, to supervise and arrange a system for supplying time to Pittsburgh, in such a manner that every citizen could employ the use of it, and thereby make the large business community be regulated by a single accurate standard.

The personal examination of the systems employed in Great Britain having led him to desire to introduce one in Pittsburgh, which might inaugurate in this country the use of the most beneficial features to be found elsewhere, with some contemplated improvements, he was requested by the Commissioners to devise the arrangements he deemed most suitable, to superintend their execution, and finally, on the part of the Observatory, to assume the responsibility of their direction and maintenance, so far as was necessary, for the purposes of a constant recognition connection from the Observatory's standard mean time clock of the public time.

[Then follows a lengthy and interesting description of the method by which this time is obtained, and of the public clocks, every three hours, by the tongue of the big bell. In concluding, Prof. Langley says:]

How general the public appreciation of the convenience and utility of the system is, the universal occupation of either the afternoon or of noon declares. This, ordinarily, causes a movement so general and simultaneous throughout the city, as to arouse a stranger to the cause. But as comparatively few who profit by it are aware of the means by which it is done, or of the care of the Commissioners of the new City Hall in this provision for the public convenience, it is presumed that this brief account of the devices used, though necessarily imperfect, may possess some interest.

During nearly two years that the system has been in operation, it is not remembered that there has been any interruption from the failure of the electric mechanism, and, next to the judicious and complete provision of the necessary means by the Commissioners, the generally satisfactory result is largely due, it is fair to state, to the intelligent supervision of the apparatus in the tower, and the assistants in the Fire Alarm department, who have had it in immediate charge.

The utility of the system, it is hoped, will more than justify the introduction in other Commissioners of a public convenience, which has been taken in place among public necessities, since it is one which, once tried, it is very safe to say the public could not now do without.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The report embodies brief descriptions of the Fire Department and the Alarm Telegraph, the benefits of which are in the third and fourth floors of the City Hall.

THE DISBURSEMENTS.

As stated above, the report contains a list of all the warrants drawn, the number, date and amount of each, in whose favor drawn, and for what purpose. These warrants are three hundred and ninety-five in number, and aggregate $736,076 95. From this must be deducted a temporary loan of $40,000, leaving the actual total expenditures $696,076 95. As this list of warrants would occupy a large space, and as a recapitulation of the expenditures, under the various heads, is also given, we omit the former and publish the latter:

Recapitulation of Expenditures.

Ground		$100,000 00
INTEREST.		
Interest on mortgage	$ 9,928 75	
Interest on bonds to August 1, 1874	69,219 00	
Discount on temporary loans	454 41	
		79,602 16
TEMPORARY LOANS.		
Amount paid		40,000 00
EXCAVATION.		
Patrick Bradley	$ 2,382 10	
Patrick Kincella	71 00	
Thomas Connors	84 88	
		2,537 98
STONE WORK.		
Henderson, Mackin & Co	$232,289 15	
Mackin & Alexander	4,666 00	
		$236,955 15
BRICK WORK.		
Ecker & Sons		$ 52,140 22
IRON WORK.		
Burke & Barnes	$ 4,975 00	
Logan, Gregg & Co	12 40	
Safe Deposit Company	245 61	
Fahnestock & Co	102 72	
W. J. Anderson & Co	13,093 05	
Marshall Bros	848 93	
Union Iron Mills	16 88	
J. C. Schulz	80,397 45	
Robert Wood & Co	403 00	
		$100,093 85
CARPENTER WORK.		
Charles Ferguson	$ 2,927 25	
Boyd & Sons	27,367 40	
Ferguson & Beck	206 55	
		$ 30,801 20
PAINTING.		
Bassett & Brown	$ 7,141 00	
William Burke	56 00	
Moore & Pollock	14 05	
		$ 7,211 05
ROOFING.		
David Aiken & Co. (slate)	$ 908 50	
Kim & Schwartz (tin)	1,754 95	
		$ 2,721 45
PLASTERING.		
D. B. Morris		14,577 90
PRINTING.		
Evening *Chronicle*	$ 86 20	
Dispatch	100 00	
COMMERCIAL	56 20	
Republic	64 40	
W. G. Johnston & Co	58 80	
Post (Daily)	70 00	
Sunday Leader	32 00	
Freiheits Freund	22 87	
Evening Mail	23 00	
Pittsburgh *Gazette*	92 00	
A. A. Anderson	51 50	
		637 27
GAS FITTING.		
Weldon & Kelly		1,121 42
PLUMBING.		
Jarvis, Halpin & Co		4,103 54
TILE AND LATING.		
John Baird, Son & Co	$ 3,419 23	
Frank McIntyre	3,475 00	
		$ 8,494 23
HEATING APPARATUS.		
G. W. Blake	$ 9,455 35	
W. B. Scaife	94 50	
		$ 9,549 85
ARCHITECT.		
J. W. Keit		20,000 00
SUNDRIES.		
M. A. Jones	$ 12 35	
H. Gerwig & Co. (ropes)	50 22	
Bingham & Laing (anthracite coal)	42 68	
Stark, McMahon & Co. (engine)	1,900 00	
Act of Assembly	90 00	
Otto Wuth (analysis of stone)	90 00	
Pittsburgh Gas Company	622 60	
Fulton, Bolman & Co. (pipe)	86 77	
Mortgage stamps	57 00	
Joseph Hastings (cleaning cellar)	$62 50	
Bissell & Co	305 00	
J. W. Haney	10 00	
H. Hackmaster	117 07	
J. W. Woodwell & Co	68 39	
Expressage and stamps for bonds	118 00	
Jared M. Brush, petty expenses	70 00	
Warrant for cleaning	369 77	
Charles Arensmeyer	20 20	
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer, soap	80 69	
		$1,805 79
MAINTENANCE.		
Salaries of day and night watchmen, engineers and janitors for over four years		5,032 50
FREIGHT.		468 00
LIGHTNING RODS.		
Fricke & Welsh		95 00
MARBLE MANTELS.		
Beggs & Lindsay		707 50
Total		$730,076 96
Deduct amount properly belonging to cost of construction		229,497 72
Actual cost of construction		$500,579 24

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

The following statement shows the actual cost, as per contracts for excavation, walling of basement, and the whole of the superstructure and finishing of the building:

Excavation	$ 2,537 98
Stone work	236,955 15
Brick work	52,140 22
Iron work	100,093 85
Carpenter work	30,801 20
Roofing	2,721 45
Plastering	14,577 90
Painting	7,211 05
Gas fitting	1,121 42
Plumbing	4,103 54
Tile and laying	8,494 23
Heating apparatus	9,549 85
Freight	468 00
Lightning rods	95 00
Marble mantels	707 50
Architect	20,000 00
	$500,579 24

City Hall Building Tax Collected.

S. ALLINDER—CITY TREASURER.

5 mills, 1867	$ 56,617 95
5 mills, 1868	75,051 90
J. J. COCHRAN—TREASURER.	
5 mills, 1869	72,718 81
3 mills, 1870	74,255 24
5 mills, 1871	82,449 95
C. L. MAGEE—TREASURER.	
1¼ mills, 1872	32,930 33
½ mills, 1873	30,402 82
¾ mills, 1874	27,327 89
To July 31, 1874	$445,047 04

City Treasurer—In Account with City Hall Commission, to July 31st, 1874.

RECEIPTS CITY BUILDING COMMISSION.

Rents—Old buildings, per Thos. Steel, Secretary	$ 420 00
Temporary loans $40,650, less discount $1,195 25	38,904 77
Bonds sold	200,000 00
City building tax	445,047 04
	$744,291 81

EXPENDITURES.

Construction of building, maintenance, etc	$31,171 89
Purchase of ground and interest on mortgages	109,228 75
Interest on bonds to August 1, 1874	69,219 00
Interest on Renewal of temporary loans	454 41
Temporary loans paid	40,000 00
Balance in Treasury July 31, 1874	14,194 85
	$744,271 81

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson, since our last report:

Charles Bruce to W. B. Anderson, September 3, 1874; lot in Crescent township, containing 13¾ acres and 12 perches.....$740 62

Samuel McKain to Mrs. M. J. Moore, April 1, 1874; lot on Shady avenue, Eleventh ward, Allegheny, 24x100 feet.....$7,000

Isabella Sharp to George Closs, July 31, 1874; lot on Trinity street, Sharpsburgh.....$750

Adolph Bucher to Mrs. Sarah B. Ramsey, August 25, 1874; three lots in Kilbuck township.....$700

R. G. Herron to Hugh McCool, June 22, 1874; lot on Herron avenue, Thirteenth ward, city.....$650 feet.....$600

Nathaniel Miller to John Presley, October 17, 1873; six lots in Tarentum.....$345

W. F. Price to Anna M. Coulb, March 31, 1874; lot on Bidwell street, Allegheny, 45x90 feet.....$1,000

William W. Grier to John D. Irons, September 11, 1874; two lots on Eighth street, Verona.....$600

Edward Eichenlaub to Bernhardt Scheffler, June 11, 1872; lot in Etna borough, 24x100 feet.....$400

James Hays to Joshua Hays, May 28, 1874; lot in Lincoln township, containing 69¾ acres and 20¾ perches.....$245 75

Charles Haldor to Bernhardt Breitweiser, December 22, 1873; rights and privileges of an alley in Twenty-eighth ward city.....$1 00

Nancy Taylor to Matthew Taylor, April 22, 1870; land in Penn township, containing 61 acres and 110 perches.....$5,000

Sheriff Bare to Landelin Voegl, July 27, 1874; interest of Charles Koenig to lot on North street, Reserve township, 16x100 feet.....$75 00

Sheriff Bare to Landelin Voegl, July 27, 1874; interest of K. Koenig to same lot.....$25 00

Furniture! Furniture!

In these days of economy and retrenchment, every dime counts, and those who have furniture to buy, and who wish to get as much for their money as possible, will do well to purchase at the extensive establishment of Messrs. W. H. McLean & Co., 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street. The goods are warranted equal to the best in the market, and as to prices, customers can compare and judge for themselves. All grades the profits are cut down to the smallest figure consistent with safe business, and no firm can exceed Messrs. McLean & Co. in facilities for manufacturing. Call and examine for yourselves.

Fine Birds

and cages for sale cheap, at Benj. A. Elliott & Co.'s, 114 Market street.

The Best and Cheapest

Toilet soap is Robinson's Oatmeal Glycerine. Sold everywhere. SMW

$10 to $1,000

invested in stocks and gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. 6*

THE LATE FIRE.

INVESTIGATION BY THE FIRE MARSHALL.

A Charge of Incendiarism—The Testimony Adduced.

Fire Marshal Livingston yesterday afternoon commenced an investigation into the cause of the fire at Saw Mill Run, on Monday morning. Strong suspicions were entertained that the fire was the work of an incendiary. During Monday Columbus Patterson appeared before Deputy Mayor Grier and charged William Walthers, a cigar dealer, with incendiarism. The accused was subsequently arrested and locked up for a hearing before Marshal Livingston. The reasons for entertaining the suspicions against the cigar dealer were that he was dissatisfied with the award made by the Commissioners for the improvement of Penn street, upon which his house abutted, that he had remarked that he would rather burn the building than move it back for the same offered, and because he carried a heavy insurance upon it. He was insured in the Lycoming Insurance Company for $3,500, as follows: $1,000 on the house, $2,000 on his stock of tobacco and cigars, $400 on his furniture and $100 on the store fixtures. It was also stated that Mr. Walthers removed a lot of his goods before the time of the fire, but the evidence showed that this was not true. We give below the testimony at the investigation:

LOCATION OF THE FLAMES.

Thomas Carson was the first witness examined. He testified that he lived within three rods from the place of the fire; was the second person at the fire and found the door of Walther's store locked; the family were up, several members being on the sidewalk when I arrived; I did not ask admittance to the house; Walthers wore his pantaloons and shoes, but no coat; when I arrived at the house there was no appearance of fire, only the smoke coming from the windows; could not tell whether the fire originated in the lower floor or cellar; Walthers was helping the children when I arrived at the house and his wife was throwing bed clothing out of the window; the first flame I saw came out the lower corner.

A DEFECTIVE GAS METER.

Patrick Darrah, sworn—Am a plumber and gas-fitter; I repaired a gas meter at the house of Mr. Walthers on Saturday last; the lead pipe leading from the meter to the street pipe was broken pretty nearly off; there was a pile of old lumber thrown around and upon the meter so that I could not well get at it; this was on Saturday morning when I was there; I was at work near there at the time when my boy informed me that the gas in Walther's house was on fire, and I ran down to put it out without any person investing me to do so; I found the gas on fire and a man holding a shovel between the flames and a beam of the house to protect it; when the fire was out I put in a new lead pipe connecting the meter and the iron pipe leading to the street; I was told that the fire on Saturday caught by some person applying a light about the meter; the place where the gas escaped; the cellar contained a number of boxes and lumber; this is the second time I have fixed the meter; on a previous occasion there was as much lumber there the first time I was there, and there were no boxes; on the last time, away from the meter; I did not put a light when I repaired the pipe the last, to see if it had been made safe, but only smelled around it.

John C. Kennedy was sworn—I was near the house on Saturday morning, and on hearing what was the excitement, Walthers' cigar maker told me that there was a leak in the gas pipe in the cellar, and Mrs. W. had gone down with a lamp to find it; the gas caught fire and the lady dropped the lamp and ran up the stairs.

A POLICEMAN'S TESTIMONY.

John Leonard, sworn—Am a policeman and was on duty near Walthers' house on Monday morning; discovered it first and gave the alarm; I was sitting in Alderman Thompson's office, near the house, when I discovered smoke coming from above the door of Walthers' store, and having been notified in June last, by Mr. Jacob Gross, to keep a close watch on the house as it would be burned, I investigated it and gave the alarm; there was only a small amount of smoke at first; I think the fire originated in the cellar; Walthers and the Street Commissioner had some dispute about the value of the building, as the latter intended moving it; Mr. Walthers was dressed as usual when I first saw him; Gross lived near Walthers in June; he met me on the street and told me of the fire; he offered me $100 to attempt to burn it; when I first saw the smoke I got over the fence; reached the house; Mrs. W. screamed as soon as I rapped on the door; I ran to the alarm box, and after returning I saw Walthers come out of the house and not see the door open at all during the fire, and the house was burned while it was locked; Mrs. Walthers was outside when I came back; Gross told me Walthers would get $600 damages for having his house removed; Gross told me in June that Walthers would burn it down, as he thought $600 too little; the first blaze came from the end of the house next to Hufnagle's butcher shop, through the side of the building, and about the level of the street.

Jacob Gross was the next witness examined. Am a barber and live about three hundred feet from where Walthers lives; have not don't recollect of having told Officer Leonard in June, that Walthers would burn his house; I rather expected it myself, however; was at the fire in the Temperanceville Bank in June Walthers locked in to put it into practical effect; least attempt to save it, this fire was in a bank near his house; another reason why I expected he would fire it; he owed me $2,000 and I knew he owned the Street Commissioner and that he was not worth more than $4,000 between Walthers' house and the Bank where the fire occurred in June; I have known Walthers for five years, and he is an industrious, attentive and hard-working man; I haven't been in Walthers' store for a year and a half, but since then he has been on the best of terms with me. The witness here attempted to explain how he would make the fire, but was ruled out; he would have burned his house from the reason he gave; some person else might have fired it, for the Street Commissioner had not moved.

THE TALK OF WALTHERS.

John Carothers was sworn: A friend and myself were one time in Walthers' store purchasing cigars, when he commenced talking about moving his house. He stated the Street Commissioner was helping the children when I arrived at the house and his wife was throwing bed clothing out of the window; the first flame I saw came out the lower corner.

A DEFECTIVE GAS METER.

Patrick Darrah, sworn—Am a plumber and gas-fitter; I repaired a gas meter at the house of Mr. Walthers on Saturday last; the lead pipe leading from the meter to the street pipe was broken pretty nearly off; there was a pile of old lumber thrown around and upon the meter so that I could not well get at it; this was on Saturday morning when I was there; I was at work near there at the time when my boy informed me that the gas in Walther's house was on fire, and I ran down to put it out without any person investing me to do so; I found the gas on fire and a man holding a shovel between the flames and a beam of the house to protect it; when the fire was out I put in a new lead pipe connecting the meter and the iron pipe leading to the street; I was told that the fire on Saturday caught by some person applying a light about the meter; the place where the gas escaped; the cellar contained a number of boxes and lumber; this is the second time I have fixed the meter; on a previous occasion there was as much lumber there the first time I was there, and there were no boxes; on the last time, away from the meter; I did not put a light when I repaired the pipe the last, to see if it had been made safe, but only smelled around it.

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